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KOPTICA is a Specific for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Gout, Sciatica, and kindred complaints, because, by its wonderful remedial properties, it arrests and cures all such disorders which such diseases spring, scientifically combating the cause, while the numberless "Ointments," "Lotions," "Embrocations," "Salves," and "Oils," are weaker with the effect, without doing any material or permanent good.

KOPTICA is guaranteed free from injurious qualities, palatable, and always preserved in the form of a powder, and put up in bottles. The prices are 1s. 1d., 2s. 2d., and 4s. 6d., and the bottles contain respectively 12, 24, and 48 ozs. Ask your Chemist for KOPTICA. "If you do not see it in stock, he will get it for you; if not, send stamp, and 4d. extra for postage, to the Sole Proprietors,

"KOPTICA CURE,"  
382, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

# The People.

A Weekly Newspaper for All Classes.

ONE PENNY. [C.P.O. as a Newspaper.]

LONDON, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1889.

MILFORD LANE } STRAND.—No. 420.

THIRD EDITION.  
"THE PEOPLE" OFFICE.  
Saturday Evening.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

### REPORTED RENEWAL OF HOSTILITIES IN SAMOA.

Sydney, October 25.—According to intelligence received from Apia, dated the 15th inst., it was reported there that fighting had occurred on the island of Savaii, the largest and most westerly of the Samoa group, between the followers of Malietoa and Tafunaesi, the forces on each side numbering 300 men. Each party sustained some losses in killed and wounded, but it was not known who proved the victors.

### SECRET VISIT OF PRINCE FERNANDO TO ENGLAND.

VIENNA, October 25.—It appears certain that Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria on leaving Paris proceeded to England and paid a visit of some hours' duration to the Comte de Paris, returning to the continent the same day. At Coburg Prince Ferdinand met the Duchess of Edinburgh. According to the *Politische Correspondenz* his Highness will certainly not be back in Sofia by Sunday next. The opening of the Sobranje will, therefore, either have to be postponed for a few days, or, if Sunday be adhered to as the date of its re-assembling, the task of opening the session will be discharged by M. Stambuloff.

### DEATH OF M. EMILE AUGIER.

Paris, October 25.—The death is announced of M. Emile Augier, the celebrated dramatic poet. The deceased was a member of the Academy.

### THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

Paris, October 24.—The Figaro this morning publishes an article of a sensational character, from the pen of M. de Grandlieu, purporting to describe a recent conversation between Prince Lichtenstein and the Emperor of Austria. During this conversation his Majesty is said to have declared that after the defeat of Boulangism, which was the unknown factor, Austria had no longer any reason for opposing France. "Prince Lichtenstein," says the article, "then recalled the fact of the Italian alliance, to which the Emperor replied: 'Oh, merely a temporary alliance. The future has perhaps many surprises in store for us.'"

### AUSTRIA, RUSSIA, AND GERMANY.

VIENNA, October 23.—The *Fremdenblatt*, the organ of the Austrian Foreign Office, in an article on the recent visit of the Czar to the Emperor William, expresses the opinion that Prince Bismarck's efforts during the Russian monarch's stay in Berlin resulted in making clear to his Majesty the true objects of the peace league, and in removing the mistrust nourished by various innuendos, as well as the tension between the two rulers and empires which had been artificially brought about. "The Czar having thus obtained a clearer insight into the aims of Germany and her allies, the hope," proceeds the journal, "is justified that a change will also come over the views held in Russian political circles. Then only would Europe be able to welcome a lasting calm as the result of the interview. All those," says the *Fremdenblatt* in conclusion, "who have a loyal desire for peace have recognised the importance of the Czar's visit as a tranquillising influence and the Emperor William's speech at the opening of the Reichstag could, therefore, with perfect right, dwell upon the increased confidence felt in Germany's foreign policy, and foreseen in this fact a further period of assured peace for Europe."

### BURNING OF A STEAMER AND LOSS OF LIFE.

NEW YORK, October 24.—According to a despatch from Kingston, Ontario, published in the New York *Herald*, the steamer Quinte has been burned near Deseronto. Five lives were lost.

### THE ROYAL WEDDING AT ATHENS.

An Athens telegram states that the King and Crown Prince on Friday met the Empress Frederick and the bride at Corinth, and crossed on to Kalamaki by train. There they embarked on the Greek man-of-war Admiral Mianlis, and escorted by a division of the Greek fleet, started at about eleven o'clock for the Piraeus, which was reached at three o'clock in the afternoon. Queen Olga, the Royal children, and all the Royal visitors met the future Crown-Princess and her mother, whose arrival was announced by salvoes of artillery. The people, usually quiet and unostentatious, raised deafening cries of welcome. On reaching Athens the Royal party was met by the military and civil authorities, the mayor welcoming the bride in the Greek language. The Royal progress from the station to the palace was a triumphal procession. The streets had been crowded from the early morning, and the enthusiasm which prevailed was unbounded. The crowd remained cheering before the palace until the bride, surrounded by her Royal relatives, appeared on the balcony, when the excitement of the people was indescribable. The empress and the bride looked remarkably well, and appeared deeply touched by their hearty reception.

### NEWS OF STANLEY.

An official despatch received in Berlin from Captain Wissmann on Wednesday, says Emin Pacha and Mr. Stanley, accompanied by Captain Casati, were expected at Mpwapwa toward the end of November. Captain Wissmann also reports he has defeated the insurgents who recently invaded the province of Uyaramo, and killed seventy.

Dr. Felkin, of Edinburgh, a great friend of Emin Pacha, refuses to believe that Emin Pacha is accompanying Stanley. He thinks that Captain Casati and the six Englishmen referred to may be with Stanley, three or four weeks from Mpwapwa. This agrees with what the sister of the late General Gordon said a little time ago, that "she did not believe Emin Pacha could be persuaded to leave the scene of his years of useful work."

### FATAL ACCIDENT ON A CUNARD STEAMER.

The Cunard steamer Cephalonia, outward bound from Liverpool to New York, put into Holyhead on Thursday night, because on the way down the Irish Channel one of the steamers in the engine-room burst, and the second engineer and four men were badly scalded. The injured men were taken to the Stanley Hospital on Friday, and three of the number died.

The Lord Mayor-elect (Alderman Sir Henry Jones) will preside at the Crystal Palace on Friday, when the Lady Mayoress will present the prizes of the London Rifle Brigade.

### THE BRIGHAM ELECTION.

#### Result of the Poll.

#### Great Conservative Victory.

Polling for the vacancy caused by the death of Sir W. Tindal Robertson took place at Brighton on Friday, the candidates being Mr. W. E. Loder (C.) and Sir Robert Peel (G.). There were not many votes recorded during the first hour, but both parties afterwards worked hard bringing up voters. A considerable number of London business men, who have residences in Brighton, recorded their votes before catching their trains, and this also made the polling in the sea front wards tolerably brisk between nine and half-past. Many private carriages were lent for the purpose of bringing up voters, and the town was the scene of unusual excitement. Among those who had sent carriages for the use of Mr. Loder's committee were the Duke of Norfolk, the Marquis of Abercorn, Sir Albert Sassoon, and Colonel North. The utmost efforts were exerted by both parties to bring up lagging voters until the closing hour struck. The result was declared shortly after half-past ten o'clock as follows:—

MR. G. W. E. LODER (C.) 7,132

SIR R. PEEL (G.) 4,625

Majority ..... 2,507

The mayor made the usual official announcement from the balcony in the town hall and the result was received with vociferous cheers and shouting. Mr. Loder proposed a vote of thanks to the mayor. This was seconded by Dr. Ewart, chairman of Sir Robert Peel's committee, Sir Robert himself not being present. Immediately afterwards the Conservative member made his appearance in the large space in Castle-square, where, from the balcony of the Pavilion Hotel, he addressed a vast crowd, which completely filled the place. In a few words he expressed his thanks to the electors for enabling him to vindicate the charge brought against the Government that the voice of the country was against them. He thanked most heartily all who had worked so well and so assiduously in supporting him. In doing what they had done the electors of Brighton had vindicated the Government from the charge that they were losing the confidence of the country. Brighton remained solid in its support of the Union, and of the just and statesmanlike policy of the Government in Ireland. It had shown that, whilst desirous of preserving Ireland for the Irish, she was determined to withstand any attempt at the disruption of the empire. (Loud cheers.) Now that he was elected he was anxious that bygones should be bygones, and should consider himself the representative of all classes of the electors, whether Radical or Unionist. His interests would be their interests, and the prosperity of the borough his constant care. (Cheers.) Subsequently Mr. Loder went to the Preston Constitutional Club, in London-road, and there also returned thanks. The enthusiasm in the town over the victory was immense, and the announcement of the result came as a surprise to even the most ardent Conservatives. The poll was known to have been large, but it was not thought to have reached to 7,000 for the Unionist candidate. The verdict of the constituency shows that the Gladstonite party has no chance in any way in breaking through the majority possessed by the Unionist member chosen at the general election. The following are the figures for the two previous elections:—

1885. ..... 1886. ....

Mr. W. T. Marriott (C.) 7,047 Mr. D. Smith (C.) ..... 5,963

Mr. D. Smith (G.) ..... 7,019 Mr. W. T. Marriott (G.) 5,875

Mr. J. B. Probyn (L.) 4,899 Mr. W. Hall (G.) ..... 2,633

Mr. J. R. Holland (L.) 4,865

In July, 1886, Mr. Marriott (now Sir W. T. Marriott) accepted office, and was returned unopposed. In November, 1886, Mr. D. Smith (C.) died, and the late Sir W. Tindal Robertson (C.) was elected unopposed.

Mr. Gerald Walker Erskine Loder, who thus succeeds to the seat rendered vacant by the death of Sir W. Tindal Robertson, which seat he had only held since the bye-election in 1886, is a son of the late Sir Robert Loder, first baronet, of Whittlebury Lodge, Northants (who died last year) by his marriage with Maria Georgiana, daughter of the late Mr. Hans Busk, and granddaughter of the late Admiral Mianlis, and escorted by a division of the Greek fleet, started at about eleven o'clock for the Piraeus, which was reached at three o'clock in the afternoon. Queen Olga, the Royal children, and all the Royal visitors met the future Crown-Princess and her mother, whose arrival was announced by salvoes of artillery. The people, usually quiet and unostentatious, raised deafening cries of welcome. On reaching Athens the Royal party was met by the military and civil authorities, the mayor welcoming the bride in the Greek language. The Royal progress from the station to the palace was a triumphal procession. The streets had been crowded from the early morning, and the enthusiasm which prevailed was unbounded. The crowd remained cheering before the palace until the bride, surrounded by her Royal relatives, appeared on the balcony, when the excitement of the people was indescribable. The empress and the bride looked remarkably well, and appeared deeply touched by their hearty reception.

### AN EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR.

May Harcourt, a well-dressed, middle-aged woman, said to be an authoress, residing at Finsbury Park-road, was charged before Mr. Horace Smith, at the Dalston Police Court, on Friday, with being concerned with another in concealing the birth of two children. Mr. C. V. Young defended.—Detective-sergeant Brockwell said that he, with Sergeant Hearne, went the previous night to the prisoner's house. At twenty minutes past eleven she came in, and witness asked her where the two children were that the young woman upstairs had been confined? She replied that they were stillborn, and had been sent away to the undertaker's, but she declined to say where. A young person named Laura Florence (address unknown) had taken the bodies. The prisoner admitted to witness that she was not a certified midwife, and he at once sent for a doctor for the patient upstairs. She said, further, that she had known the young woman for a long while, and the result of an accident was that she had been prematurely confined; but witness had reason to believe that the children were full-term. She was taken into custody, and on the way to the station she said the bodies had been sent to Mr. Titford, undertaker, Kingsland-road, but that gentleman told the police he knew nothing of it. Prisoner mentioned several gentlemen in the case, and offered to give the officer and a doctor £5 if they could "make a miscarriage of it." At the police station she made no reply to the charge. The police asked for a remand, as up to the present they had been unable to find the bodies of the children.—Mr. Young asked that his client might be admitted to bail, but this was refused.

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### TRAGIC AFFAIR NEAR MANCHESTER.

#### Daring Bank Robbery.

#### The Manager Shot—Suicide of the Thief.

At Didsbury, near Manchester, on Thursday, a man entered the local branch of the Union Bank, and asked to see the manager, on the pretext that he wished to deposit fifty or one hundred pounds. Mr. Allen, the bank manager, told him that the clerk in attendance would receive it. Thereupon, the man drew a revolver and fired at Mr. Allen. The shot struck in the breast over the heart, but glanced off a rib. The clerk, on coming from behind a screen, was threatened by the man, and turning he ran towards a side door, a shot being fired at him, which fortunately missed. The assailant then seems to have climbed over the counter and helped himself to the gold in the till, which he crammed into his trouser pockets. He then turned and fled, but some tradesmen on the opposite side of the road having been attracted by the shots, raised an alarm and pursued the robber. Followed him closely, and he sought refuge behind a manure heap. He was seen by a gardener, who approached him, whereupon he drew the revolver and pulled the trigger. But again the bullet missed its mark, and the man once more ran off; but he was gradually surrounded, and seeing this, he put the revolver in his mouth and shot himself through the head. The body was removed to the stables of an adjacent hotel, whither, in the meanwhile, the wounded bank manager had been conveyed. Mr. Allen was on Thursday night reported to be in a very dangerous condition, but the three doctors who were in attendance upon him spoke hopefully, and stated that he had recovered remarkably from the shock. They had traced the bullet, but hesitated to make an attempt to extract it. They found that it had entered the breast bone on the left side, had passed off the lower bone of the ribs, traversed three or five inches beneath the skin, and had become embedded just below the shoulder-blade. In its course it had injured the lung. His assailant, in whose pockets the stolen gold was found, was well dressed, but quite unknown in Didsbury. There were Army numbers on his shirt and trousers, which suggest some Line regiment, and he was tattooed all over the arms, the tattoo marks including the name "Dwyer" and the words "God save the Queen."

#### The Inquest.

An inquest was held at Didsbury on Friday on the body of the man, James Dwyer. The deceased was identified by his brother, a private in the East Yorkshire Regiment, stationed at Sheffield. This witness said the deceased had served in the same regiment as himself for seven years, but quitted it last March, and had since been receiving £6. per day as an Army Reserve man. While in India the deceased suffered from enteric fever.—Harrold Cuppleditch, a clerk at the Didsbury branch of the Union Bank of Manchester, described the circumstances of the robbery and the shooting of the manager. He added that the deceased also fired at him, but missed him.—George Hanbridge, a coachman, deposed that the deceased, while endeavouring to elude the crowd which pursued him, threatened with a revolver. The coroner said he had received a letter from Mr. Flood, landlord of the Crosby Hotel, Manchester, stating that the deceased had recently been in his employ, but was discharged in consequence of his eccentric behaviour.—William Gorlett, a billiard-marker, of the Crosby Hotel, gave evidence bearing out this statement. The jury returned a verdict of *felo de se*.

#### STEALING FROM A BARRISTER'S CHAMBERS.

At the Old Bailey on Friday, Henry Edward Jones and Bartholomew Marsan were indicted for breaking into the chambers of Mr. H. H. Miles, and stealing jewellery to the value of £33 10s. Mr. Geoghegan prosecuted; and Mr. Todd, defended Marsan.—The prosecutor's chambers in the Temple were entered during his absence upon professional business. He gave information to the police, and later the same night the two prisoners were taken to the station by a cabman whose fare they had declined to pay. It appeared that the accused had engaged the cabman to take them from the City to Victoria Station with the object of going to Brighton. On the way, however, they got intoxicated and found themselves locked up. After leaving the police station the cabman found on the seat of his cab a deposit note relating to the pledging of a valuable diamond ring stolen, as it turned out, from the prosecutor's chambers. The witness went to the tank and asked if Mrs. Adams had an account there. He was told she had, and the witness then got the cheque cashed. When the witness handed the money to Krantz the prisoner paid him his wages out of it, and £5 on account of his father, who was to have £100 a year for feeding his (Krantz's) sons.—Detective-sergeant J. Gibbons said he had made inquiries in the case, and found the prisoners were in partnership in what appeared to be a bogus company, and living at Mill-road, were charged on a warrant with obtaining £10 15s. from Charles Sykes Kelford, a butcher, of Mile End-road, by means of false pretences. There were a large number of persons present who, it was alleged, had been defrauded by the prisoners by means of worthless cheques.—Boniface Knapp, a commission agent, of Maidment-street, Burdett-road, said that on the 25th inst. the prisoner Krantz, in whose service he had been for the last eight weeks, gave him a cheque drawn on Mrs. Adams and made payable to Henri Bogaerts for £3 15s., which he asked the witness to get cashed for him, which he did. The prisoner afterwards asked the witness to change three more cheques for him. They were all drawn on Lloyd's Bank, Piccadilly. The witness went to the tank and asked if Mrs. Adams had an account there. He was told she had, and the witness then got the cheque cashed. When the witness handed the money to Krantz the prisoner paid him his wages out of it, and £5 on account of his father, who was to have £100 a year for feeding his (Krantz's) sons.—Detective-sergeant J. 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## TALES OF THE TOWN.

By E. F. SPURRELL.

## IX.—SEWERMAN.

Perhaps a subject having any connection with sewage may not be altogether relished especially by those people who interest themselves in nothing and nobody but themselves and their own doings. I add... the subject is not a very appetising one, but those who do not care for it can pass it over, and those who do can peruse it and be made slightly acquainted with underground London.

The sewers of London when I first became acquainted with them were far different to what they are now. Then no uniform system as to their construction was observed—one local authority when putting in a new sewer was loth to communicate with the adjoining parish should it be connected with one of their sewers, with the view of uniformity of system, but would put in what sized and what shaped sewers they liked—accordingly, sewers with upright sides were made to discharge into egg-shaped sewers, and egg-shaped sewers with the narrow part uppermost, were connected with sewers having the narrow part downward, and vice versa—in fact, there was some very peculiar workmanship underneath.

But this is all changed now, thanks to the harshly condemned Metropolitan Board of Works and the modern local authorities of London, and a more uniform system of drainage is the result. Now we have the egg-shaped sewer with the narrow part downward, but necessarily of different sizes, according to importance, from the local to the main sewer. The former is a trifle too small for conveniently working in, and the latter is a trifle too large, and, moreover, unavoidable, if life is a consideration, as being a sewer receiving the refuse of the local sewers, there is always a large amount of semi-fluid soil steadily drifting towards its outfall, and during and after heavy storms is almost fully charged. It is, in fact, only at certain times that one can enter them, such as when there has been some days of dry weather.

The general dimensions of local sewers are four feet high and two feet six inches wide at its broadest part, a rather inconvenient size when it is considered that a man's height averages a good foot more, and when either working in or walking through them it is, therefore, imperative that the head and shoulders should be bent—one has, in fact, to make himself as small as he can. But if you are put to any inconvenience in making an exploration or working in the sewers, as the case may be, you can draw yourself into your natural height and generally pull yourself together when you reach a ventilator, a shaft built of brickwork from the roof of the sewer to the surface of the street, being at its base large enough to admit of two men standing upright, and gradually tapering and receiving a grating at the street surface. It looks peculiar if you glance up the shaft and see a ray of daylight high above, to be shut out when the wheels of a vehicle pass over the grating alluded to, accompanied by a roar; and if it happens to be a wet day and a splash of mud drops with such precision as to deposit itself in the eye, it is not then only peculiar but inclined to be unpleasant.

These ventilating shafts are regular little havens of rest to such as I, whose business it is to pass several hours of life daily under London—it is rather monotonous and tiring to be filling and trundling little iron barrows along a small sewer where there is little water into another containing a large quantity, or taking the sewage to a side entrance or a manhole to be lifted to the street surface and carted away. The barrow can only, on account of the dimensions of the sewer, be a lilliputian one, and the task cannot, therefore, be accompanied with great rapidity. The truck, however, is not always called into requisition, as sewer rakes occasionally take its place.

When journeying from the entrance to the place of action, the shuffling of the feet, ora couch, or word, a companion sound strangely hollow, and makes a nervous man with an imaginative mind consider the feelings of any one who, alone in these dark subterranean passages, was unable to decide where he was in and the way to the spot where he entered. The names of the streets under which sewers run are not painted up as they are on corner houses and lamp-posts, and were one sewer, mistaken for another and the person interested lost himself, he would be in a predicament hardly calculated to raise his spirits. Perhaps this may be said to be an impossibility, followed with a curl of the lip, as a sewerman may have been in the same district for years and naturally have become acquainted with the underground tunnels, but it is not an improbability, as when one sewer is intersected at the same point with several others it is very perplexing.

A novice cannot but have strange ideas pass through his mind as he follows his pioneers through the feculent matter and clutches hold of the slimy walls to steady himself when he slips. The feeling sends a cold shiver through him, and the yellow glare of the lantern does not reduce the sensation. But though perhaps it makes him feel chilly for the time, an half hour's walk or so will soon leave him in a heated condition, caused by the cramped state in which the journey is made, the heavy sewer clothes thrown over the ordinary ones, and the heated atmosphere; not that the temperature of a sewer is always higher than the external day temperature, for in summer it is calculated to be three degrees colder.

And when the small party is perhaps resting at the intersection of another sewer there is a shoo from the foremost and off he dashes down it, the others following, and the poor novice strutting along in the rear wond're what the cry meant. The cry was, "The rats are here!"—and to this most hearty is the welcome we give to this excellent biography of one of our national heroes. It would deserve so much on its own merits alone, but our appreciation is enhanced by a sense of similar favours to come. The volume is the pioneer of a series by competent writers which purposed to include the whole world's explorers and explorations. In this gallery, England is bound to show to advantage, exploration having been the special forte of her hardy and adventurous hand. One drawback only invites hostile criticism; here and there the text is overloaded with descriptive detail. It is a small blemish to put against so much excellence of workmanship.

A LIFE OF JOHN DAVIS, THE NAVIGATOR. One vol.

By Clements R. Markham, C.B., F.R.S.

Published by George Philip and Son, Fleet-street.

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THE FABLES OF JOHN GAY. Edited by W. H. Kearley Wright. One vol. Illustrated. Price 2s.

Published by Frederick Warne and Co., London and New York.—An old friend with new raiment presents itself in this excellently mounted volume. How it could be produced at the price is a marvel.

Good paper, clear typography, nearly 200 vigorous woodcuts, broad margin, and strong binding, make up a wonderful two shillingworth, when the letterpress runs to 300 and odd pages. We say nothing of the contents; he who does not covet Gay's "Fables" for his library must be past redemption.

JANUS. By E. T. Stevenson. One vol. Published by H. J. Drane, Lovell's-court.—There is

nothing out of the common in this novelette; it has a certain degree of interest, but will scarcely keep awake those who are very much inclined to visit the restful land of Nod.

## TWO FALSE MOVES.

BY JEAN MIDDLEMASS.  
AUTHOR OF "DANDY," "A GIRL IN A THOUSAND,"  
"PATTY'S PARTNER," ETC., ETC.VOLUME III.  
CHAPTER XV.  
DREEK AND RUTH.

but regularly watched the advertising columns of the newspapers. His patience was eventually rewarded, for five days later the following peculiarly worded advertisement appeared:—"Brooch, gold, lost. Fifth, twelfth (twice) and first letters. Write E. J. K., Bond-street, W.", and concluding that it referred to the one he had in his possession, wrote to the advertiser. In reply he received a letter from a lady asking him to call on her at her private address somewhere in Chelsea, at a particular time on a particular day, and agreeing to handover the brooch he should be the one who was inquiring for. She, however, most anxiously asked him to mention the matter to no one, and continued that, should the object of his visit be inquired into at the house, to evade an answer.

He took little heed of these stipulations, imagining that the lady wished to conceal the loss of the brooch from her husband, and at the appointed time called on her. He was shown into a well-furnished room, partitioned off from another with folding doors, and was very soon joined by the advertiser, a fine, handsome woman. There was very little ceremony—she soon described the brooch, which tallying, he produced, and incidentally mentioned the neighbourhood in which she believed she had lost it, somewhere in Brompton. While he was telling her where he had found it, she drew two sovereigns from her purse, and on the conclusion of his narrative said she was willing to give him that amount for returning it, and another two if he faithfully promised to keep the matter secret. He naturally agreed, received the gold pieces, and was about to depart when the folding doors were hastily opened and a gentleman appeared. They were both surprised, but the lady more so, for it was her husband, whom she had believed was some distance away.

He had been eavesdropping, and from what he overheard, especially the portion in which she referred to him that she had not left the house the whole of the day in question, convinced him that the rumours he had heard of his wife were not altogether without foundation. He had been informed that she had been seen in the neighbourhood of Brompton on the day the brooch was missed with a strange man, and although he naturally intended speaking to her about it, he had doubted the report until the name Ella was mentioned as being on the brooch she was wearing.

When he spoke to her she indignantly denied the imputation, and the matter dropped. She had previously been in the habit of wearing the brooch, but now did not do so, substituting another. He inquired her reason for doing so, thinking it strange that, as it had been a gift from him during their courtship days and she had always valued it apart from a commercial point of view, she now seemingly ignored it.

He was again reminded of the matter by the advertisement, and inquiries led him to the conclusion that it was his wife's, further promoted by the fact that the initials in the advertisement were those of her maiden name. There was something very peculiar in the wind, and he decided to learn what it was. In his endeavours he heard of the appointment with Jack Simmonds, and was a witness of all that transpired.

A little bit to Ruth's dissatisfaction, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lovatt arrived from the States expressly to put in an appearance.

Ruth had conceived one of those strong antipathies to Vera which even thoroughly good people cannot always overcome, and this antipathy had not been lessened by the knowledge that Vera was in some way connected with poor Dorothy's sad falling away from the right path. However, since she could not raise an objection to her fiancee without telling Derek her reasons, for his sake she resolved to put up with her, more especially since she knew it would be a pleasure to him to have his old friend, Frank Lovatt, by his side.

Her admission to my mate of having been in the neighbourhood of Brompton, after assuring her husband she had not been absent from home that day, caused him to make most searching investigations, and the result was that divorce suit was filed. She had for some months been carrying on an intrigue with another man whilst her husband was at business in the City, and on the same day as that on which the brooch was found in the sewer had crossed the road under which it ran with the scamp that had enticed her from the right path. There was no evidence, of course, to account for its appearance in the sewer, but there is not the slightest doubt that the brooch became unfastened, fell off, and dropped through the ventilator unnoticed.

This is not a concocted story to finish a rather crude sketch, as many may imagine, but a fact. Although old Jack Simmonds is now dead, the other male character may be seen any morning at Putney waiting for his City train, and the female at a seaside resort leading a rather dubious life.

(To be continued.)

## OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

OLYMPIAS. By T. Sparrow. One vol. Published by Kemington and Co., Henrietta-street, Covent Garden.—It is becoming a somewhat unusual pleasure to take up a novel which, like this, bears evidence of care and thought in construction and characterisation. Mr. Sparrow has the gift of making the dead past live again. Although he takes his readers back to the time when the great Roman empire, was breaking to pieces, his tale has the same living interest as if the events mentioned in it occurred quite recently. The youngest being represented by a bundle in long clothes that a smartly-dressed nurse was holding in her arms as she stood in the church porch watching the wedding party file past her.

A little bit to Ruth's dissatisfaction, Mr. and

Mrs. Frank Lovatt arrived from the States ex-

pressly to put in an appearance.

Ruth had conceived one of those strong anti-

pathies to Vera which even thoroughly good

people cannot always overcome, and this anti-

pathy had not been lessened by the knowledge that

Vera was in some way connected with poor

Dorothy's sad falling away from the right path.

She managed, moreover, to jar considerably on

Ruth's sensibilities by talking in a very hap-

hazard, flippant way about Dorothy, alluding to

what she was pleased to call the mystery of her

life, as if it were a good story-book tale, instead of a sad, sad life history, which all who loved her

should keep sacredly sealed.

Altogether, the new Mrs. Derek Home hoped

that her path and Vera's would diverge widely.

And, verily, no two more dissimilar women ever

lived to walk side by side, even for a short space.

As to whether Frank Lovatt was happy, no one

inquired. He was joyous and noisy, full of joke

and dash, so the inference was that he was per-

fectedly contented.

The school children thought him quite delight-

ful, even liked him better for the moment than

their dear Mr. Home, for he played with them,

chaffed them, tipped them, and behaved as if he

were once more a boy himself.

Thoroughly good fellow as Frank Lovatt was,

he was more than moderately delighted at Derek's

good fortune, believing firmly as he did that

Ruth was quite the right wife for him, incom-

parably superior as she was to all the da Costas

and Dorothy's in creation.

So the merry bells rang out, and the two whom

circumstances had kept apart for awhile were at

last united.

Only one among the guests felt a little bit

angry and left out in the cold, and he was a

really saint-like, uncomplaining man as a rule.

The Reverend John Eagle felt that the pleasure

it would have given him to be the officiating

minister on this occasion would have compensated

for many of the sacrifices which his life of penance

entailed, but this could not be. John Eagle's

cross carried him outside the pale of the Church

of England, and Derek and Ruth both wished

to remain within its fold: so Derek's uncle, the vicar, performed the service, and John Eagle

was compelled to look silently on and breathe unheard

his heartfelt prayers for the temporal and eternal

welfare of the two in whom he took so keen an

interest.

Much work he and Ruth would do together in

the future, and it is probable that his turbulent

temperament would very frequently be checked by

means of her moderation and good Christian

common sense.

Derek had taken a modest but comfortable

house not half a mile from his old home, to which

he intended later on to conduct his beloved Ruth.

To-day they were going to Scotland for the honeymoon, since both had a longing for keen air

and grand scenery wherever to brace their

nerves.

The carriage which was to take them to the

station was already at the door, when a man

arrived with a tiny parcel addressed to "Mrs.

Derek Home."

"Old Blatherwhite's writing," cried Vera, and

she obtained leave to open it.

A bracelet for Ruth, with Mr. and Mrs. Blather-

white's compliments, and such a bracelet—a gold

band in which were costly sapphires!

In perfect taste. Why old B. is turning over

**THE FIRM  
OF GIRDLESTONE.  
A ROMANCE OF THE  
UNROMANTIC.  
BY A. CONAN DOYLE.  
AUTHOR OF "MICAH CLARKE," "A STUDY IN  
SCARLET," ETC.**

**CHAPTER I.****MRS. JOHN HARSTON KEELS AN APPOINTMENT.**

The approach to the offices of Girdlestone & Co. was not a very dignified one, nor would the uninitiated who traversed it form any conception of the commercial prosperity of the firm in question. Close to the corner of a broad and busy street, within a couple of hundred yards of Fenchurch-street Station, a narrow doorway opens into a long white-washed passage. On one side of this is a brass plate with the inscription "Girdlestone and Co., African Merchants," and above it a curious hieroglyphic supposed to represent a human hand in the act of pointing. Following the guidance of this somewhat ghostly emblem, the wayfarer finds himself in a small square yard surrounded by doors, upon one of which the name of the firm reappears in large white letters, with the word "Pasa" printed beneath it. If he follows this laconic invitation he will make his way into a long, low apartment, which is the counting-house of the African traders.

On the afternoon of which we speak things were quiet at the offices. The line of pigeon-holes in the wire curtain was desecrated by the public, though the linoleum-covered floor bore abundant traces of a busy morning. Misty London light shone hazily through the glazed windows and cast dark shadows in the corners. On a high perch in the background a weary-faced, elderly man, with muttering lips and tapping fingers, cast up endless lines of figures. Beneath him, in front of two long shining mahogany desks, half a score of young men, with bent heads and stooping shoulders, appeared to be riding furiously, neck and neck, in the race of life. Any habitué of a London office might have deduced from their relentless energy and incorruptible diligence that they were under the eyes of some member of the firm.

The member in question was a broad-shouldered, bulk-necked young man, who leaned against the marble mantelpiece, turning over the pages of an almanac, and taking from time to time a stealthy peep over the top of it at the toilers around him. Command was imprinted in every line of his strong, square-set face and erect, powerful frame. Above the medium size, with a vast spread of shoulder, a broad expressive jaw, and bright bold glance, his whole pose and expression spoke of resolution pushed to the verge of obstinacy.

There was something classical in the regular olive-tinted features and black, crisp, curling hair fitting tightly to the well-round head. Head, hands, and ivory.

The young man gave a whistle of satisfaction. "Not bad for old Miggs!" he said. "Ivory is a fine figure."

"We are sorely in need of a few good voyageurs," Girdlestone remarked, "for things have been very slack late there. There is one very sad piece of intelligence here which takes away the satisfaction which we might otherwise feel. Three of the crew have died of fever. He does not mention the names."

"The devil!" said Ezra. "We know very well what that means. Three women, each with an awful or brats, besetting the office and clamouring for a pension. Very are scammed such inadvertent dogs!"

His father held up his white hand deprecatingly. "I wish," he said, "that you would treat these subjects with more reverence. What could be sadder than that the broad-winner of a family should be out of it? It has grieved me more than I can tell."

"Then you intend to pension the wives?" Ezra said, with a sly smile.

"It was speedily apparent, however, that the young gentleman's estimate of their services was not entirely based upon their present performance. With big eyes still fixed upon the almanac and a saucy smile upon his dark face, he uttered a single word:

"Parker!"

A buxom-haired clerk, perched at the further end of the high gilt-topped desk, gave a violent start, and looked up with a scared face.

"Well, Parker, who won?" asked the junior partner.

"Won, sir!" the youth stammered.

"Yes, who won?" repeated his employer.

"I hardly understand you, sir," the clerk said, growing very red and confused.

"Oh, yes you do, Parker," young Girdlestone remarked, tipping his almanac sharply with the paper-knife. "You were playing old man out with Robson and Park as when I came in from lunch. As I presume you were at all the time I was away, I have a natural curiosity to know who won."

The three unhappy clerks fixed their eyes upon their ledgers to avoid the sarcastic gaze of their employer. He went on in the same quiet tone:

"You gentlemen draw about thirty shillings a week from the firm. I believe I am right in my figures, Mr. Gilray?" addressing the senior clerk seated at the high solitary desk apart from the others. "Yes, I thought so. Now, odd man out, is no doubt, a very harmless and fascinating game, but you can hardly expect us to encourage it so far as to pay so much an hour for the privilege of having it played in our counting-house. I shall, therefore, recommend my father to deduct five shillings from the sum which each of you will receive upon Saturday. That will cover the time which you have devoted to your own amusements during the week."

He paused, and the three culprits were beginning to cool down and congratulate themselves when he began again.

"You will see, Mr. Gilray, that this deduction is made," he said, "and at the same time I beg that you will deduct ten shillings from your own salary, since, as senior clerk, the responsibility of keeping order in this room in the absence of your employers rests with you, and you appear to have neglected it. I trust you will look to this, Mr. Gilray."

"Yes, sir," the senior clerk answered meekly. He was an elderly man with a large family, and the lost ten shillings would make a difference to the Sunday dinner. There was nothing for it but to bow to the inevitable, and his little pinched face assumed an expression of gentle resignation, to keep his ten young subordinates in order, however, was a problem which vexed him sorely.

The junior partner was silent, and the remaining clerks were working uneasily, not exactly knowing whether they might not presently be included in the indictment. Their fears were terminated, however, by the sharp sound of a telephone call and the appearance of a boy with the announcement that Mr. Girdlestone would like a moment's conversation with Mr. Ezra. The latter gave a keen glance at his subjects and withdrew into the back office, a disappearance which was heralded by ten pence being thrown into the air and definitely caught again, while as many decisive and triumphant young men mocked at the imploring efforts of old Gilray in the interests of law and order.

The sanctum of Mr. John Girdlestone was approached by two doors, one of oak with ground-glass panels, and the other covered with green baize. The room itself was small, but lofty, and the walls were ornamented by numerous sections of ships stuck upon long flat boards, very much as the remains of fossil fish are exhibited in museums, together with maps, charts, photographs, and lists of sailings innumerable. Above the fireplace was a large water-colour painting of the barge behind as she appeared when on a reef to the north of Cape Palmas. An inscription beneath this work of art announced that it had been painted by the second officer and presented by him to the head of the firm. It was generally rumoured that the merchant's opinions the weightiest of all opinions. Forty years of this unswerving fidelity must, however, be might conceivably have made an impression upon the feelings of the elder man.

Harston, by incessant attention to business and extreme parsimony, had succeeded in founding an export trading concern. In this he

use of his left eyelid and right forefinger, that the vessel may not have been so much under insured, nor the loss to the firm so enormous as was commonly reported.

John Girdlestone, as he sat at his square office table waiting for his son, was undeniably a remarkable-looking man. For good or for evil no weak character lay beneath that hard angular face, with the strongly-marked features and deepest eyes. He was clean shaven, save for an iron-grey fringe of rugged whisker under each ear, which blended with the grizzled hair above. So self-contained, hard-set, and immutable was his expression, that it was impossible to read anything from it except sternness and resolution, qualities which are as likely to be associated with the highest natures as with the most dangerous. It may have been on account of this ambiguity of expression that the world's estimate of the old merchant was a very varying one. He was known to be a fanatic in religion, a purist in morals, and a man of the strictest commercial integrity. Yet there were some few who looked askance at him, and none, save one, who could apply the word friend to him.

He rose and stood with his back to the fireplace as his son entered. He was so tall that he towered above the younger man, but the latter's square and compact frame made him, apart from the difference of age, the stronger man.

The young man had dropped the air of sarcasm which he found was most effective with the clerks, and had resumed his natural manner, which was harsh and brusque.

"What's up?" he asked, dropping back into a chair, and jingling the loose coins in his trouser pockets.

"I have had news of the Black Eagle," his father answered. "She is reported from Madura."

"Ah!" cried the junior partner eagerly. "What is it?"

"She is full, or nearly so, according to Captain Hamilton Miggs' report."

"I wonder Miggs was able to send a report at all, and I wonder still more that you should put any faith in it," his son said impatiently. "The fellow is never sober."

"Miggs is a good seaman, and popular on the coast. He may indulge at times, but we all have our failings. Here is the list as vouchcd for by our agent. Six hundred barrels of palm oil."

"Oil is down to-day," the other interrupted.

"It will rise before the Black Eagle arrives," the merchant rejoined confidently. "Then he has palm nuts in bark, gum, ebony, skins, cochineal, and ivory."

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Harston, by incessant attention to business and extreme parsimony, had succeeded in founding an export trading concern. In this he

had followed the example of his friend. There was no fear of their interests ever coming into collision, as his operations were confined to the Mediterranean. The firm grew and prospered, until Harston began to be looked upon as a warm man in City circles. His only child was Kate, a girl of seventeen. There were no other near relatives, save Dr. Dimsdale, a prosperous West-end physician. No wonder that Ezra Girdlestone's active business mind, and perhaps that of his father, too, should speculate as to the disposal of the fortune of the dying man.

Girdlestone pushed open the iron gate and strode down the gravel walk which led to his friend's house. A bright autumn sun shining out of a cloudless heaven bathed the green lawn and the many-coloured flower-beds in its golden light. The air, the leaves, the birds, all spoke of life. It was hard to think that death was closing its grip upon him who owned them all. A plump little gentleman in black was just descending the steps.

"Well, doctor," the merchant asked, "how is your patient?"

"You've not come with the intention of seeing him, have you?" the doctor asked, glancing up with some curiosity at the grey face and overhanging eyebrows of the merchant.

"I am, I am going up to him now."

"And I have an appointment which I must not miss," the dying man said with a feeble smile.

"I shall send up the nurse as I go down," Girdlestone said. "Good-bye!"

"Good-bye! God bless you, John!"

The firm, strong hand of the half man enclosed for a moment the feeble burning one of the sufferer. Then John Girdlestone plodded heavily down the stair, and these friends of forty years standing had said their last adieu.

The African merchant kept his appointment in the City, but long before he reached it John Harston had gone also to keep that last terrible appointment of which the messenger is death.

CHAPTER II.

**CHARITY A LA MODE.**

It was a dull October morning in Fenchurch-street, some weeks after the events with which our story opened. The murky City air looked murkier still through the glazed office windows. Girdlestone, grim and grey, as though he were the very embodiment of the weather, stooped over his mahogany table. He had a long list in front of him, on which he was checking off, as a prelude to the day's work, the position in the market of the various speculations in which the capital of the firm was embarked. His son Ezra lounged in an easy chair opposite him, looking dishevelled and dark under the eyes, for he had been up half the night, and the Nemesis of reaction was upon him.

"Faugh!" his father ejaculated, glancing round at him with disgust. "You have been drinking already this morning."

"I took brandy and seltzer on the way to the office," he answered carelessly. "I needed it to steady me."

"A young fellow of your age should not want steady. You have a strong constitution, but you must not play tricks with it. You must have been very late last night. It was nearly one o'clock when I went to bed."

"I was playing cards with Major Clutterbuck and one or two others. We kept it up rather late."

"With Major Clutterbuck?"

"Yes."

"I don't care about your consorting so much with that man. He drinks and gambles, and does you no good. What good has he ever done himself?"

"Take care that he does not fleece you."

The merchant felt instinctively, as he glanced at the shrewd, dark face of his son, that the warning was a superfluous one.

"No fear, father," Ezra answered sulkily. "I am old enough to choose my own friends."

"Why such a friend as that?"

"I like to know men of that class. You are a successful man, father, but you—well, you can't be much help to me socially. You need some one to show you the ropes, and the major is my man. When I can stand alone, I'll soon let him know it."

"Well, go your own way," said Girdlestone shortly. Hard to all the world, he was soft only in this one direction. From childhood every discussion between father and son had ended with the same words.

"It is business time," he resumed. "Let us confine ourselves to business. I see that Illinois were at 112 yesterday."

"They are at 113 this morning."

"What! have you been on 'Change already?"

"Yes, I dropped in there on my way to the office. I would hold on to those. They will go up for some days yet."

The senior partner made a pencil note on the margin of the list.

"We'll hold on to the cotton we have," he said.

"No, sell out at once," Ezra answered with decision. "I saw young Featherstone, of Liverpool, last night, or rather this morning. It was hard to make head or tail of what the fool said, but he let fall enough to show that there was but little hope for him."

"It is business time," he resumed. "Let us confine ourselves to business. I see that Illinois were at 112 yesterday."

"They are at 113 this morning."

"What! have you been on 'Change already?"

## OUR OMNIBUS.

### THE M.P.

The "flowing tide" about which the Separatist promoters and newspapers crow so lustily does not bear analysis. On submitting the hypothesis to that test, I find that the polling at the bye-elections since the last general election shows very little change of political feeling in the country. At these forty-four constituencies, the aggregate Separatist poll in 1886 was some 3,000 ahead of the Unionist poll. At present the Gladstone overplus is about 11,000, showing an apparent gain of 8,000. But the polling at the bye-elections was heavier by about a third, and when allowance is made for that, the increase comes down considerably.

Even, however, if the figures be taken as they stand, they amount to very little. Dividing £8,000 by 44, we get 180 as the average Gladstoneite gain in each constituency, or equivalent to the transfer of 90 electors from the one side to the other. Truly, a small matter to shout about; the real cause for wonder is that the Government has suffered such trivial loss. In the nature of things electoral, the attacking party always has an enormous advantage. It can be prodigal of promises, whereas Ministerialists have always to keep their pledges within the limits of possible performance.

The broad result of the recent conferences at Haverford seems to be a determination to keep mum as to the outlines of the next Home Rule scheme. Mr. Gladstone and his English colleagues are believed to favour the retention of Irish representation at Westminster, but their master, Mr. Parnell, is extremely hostile to the idea. He finds it quite trouble enough to control both would render his task too arduous. Besides, the continuance of Irish members in the House of Commons would naturally attract the pick of the basket to that market, leaving only the residuum in the Dublin Parliament.

Unionist candidates do not, I think, lay sufficient stress on the legislative achievements of the present Government on behalf of the whole empire. When all is said and done, the true test of a Government is not what it might have done, but what it has done. Judged from this standpoint, the present Administration comes out with flying colours. It has demonstrated local government in England, Scotland, and Wales; it has legislated in a variety of ways to meet the real requirements of the people; it has immensely diminished the burden of the National Debt; it has largely increased the efficiency of our defensive forces; and, best of all, neither wars nor warlike complications have once disturbed British serenity. No Government of modern times could show a similar record for three years.

The magnificent reception given to Mr. Balfour at Manchester was a knock-down blow to the local Separatists. They have been sedulously endeavouring to undermine his popularity in Cottonopolis in the hope of bringing about his rejection by the East Division at the next general election. He only secured the seat by a majority of 64, an overplus which might be easily swept away, it was imagined, by turning on the tap of misrepresentation and calumny. Fortunately, the Mancastrians are not that way built; their robust intelligence throws off lies as a duck's back does water, and the only result of the torrent of vilification is to make Mr. Balfour's seat safer than ever.

The same scandalous tactics are being employed, I understand, to oust Lord Hartington from the representation of the Rossendale Division. Gladstone emissaries go about from village to village declaring that he is the one obstacle to the restoration of the Liberal party to power. They even go so far as to allege, I am informed, that Mr. Gladstone is prepared to "chuck over" Mr. Parnell and Home Rule if his former colleague makes that the price of rejoining his standard. Therefore, so runs the specious argument, the continuance of the Liberal split must be Lord Hartington's fault, and all true Liberals ought to unite to humble his pride. The Liberal Unionist leader can well afford to laugh at these stupid mendacities; the Rossendale electors are much too smart to be taken in by such transparent flimsies.

It would be impossible to pass too heavy censure on those undisciplined persons who thrust themselves forward as Unionist candidates at bye-elections after the party has already chosen its champion. The Brighton contest has been exceptionally prolific of this scandal. At first it was a Mr. Hannah who projected himself from the clouds as an independent Unionist candidate. No sooner did he withdraw, than Mr. Parker-Rhodes rushed to the front. Now, both of these gentlemen must have known that they had no chance of winning the seat than of being drawn up to heaven. Why, then, did they obtrude themselves on the constituency? That remains to be explained. The most charitable surmise is that they were influenced by a "divine hunger" for cheap notoriety.

### OLD IZAAK.

The Windsor and Eton Angling Association are about to introduce another lot of trout this season into that part of the Thames under their control. I hear that on the present occasion "yearlings" will be turned in instead of fry; and although an extra outlay will have to be made by the purchase of the older fish, every one will agree with the executive of the W. and E.A., that they are making a move in the right direction, which certainly will prove most beneficial and more remunerative in the near future. The treasurer and committee appeal to Thames anglers generally for funds to enable them to secure a very large quantity of roach, carp, tench, and other coarse fish, which Mr. Bambridge, of Eton, is about to net from private waters for turning into the Thames near Windsor.

Mr. Henry House, of the Clapton Angling Society, writes:—"The Romney Marsh Fishery, adjoining the Government waters at Waltham, lately rented by Mr. Francis (deceased), has now been rented by the Lea Conservancy to me. I have arranged that my society fish it exclusively. It is a great pleasure to me to have been able to carry this matter out as the founder of the Clapton Angling Society and hon. secretary since its formation." To those of my readers who do not know the exact locality of this fishery, it may interest them if I state it lies mid-way between Endfield Lock and Waltham Abbey. The water having been well looked after for some time past, is full of fish, and I congratulate the C.A.S. and their energetic hon. secretary in securing the sole right of angling.

A handsome barbel weighing 12lb. has been caught by James Whale, fisherman, Hampton Court. It measured thirty inches in length and fifteen inches round the girth, and was taken leger fishing, with greaves as bait; on a No. 9 hook. The capture of such a splendid fish as this must have been at the same station on the river as the large roach caught by Mr. J. W. Ellison is worthy of special notice, as for many years past no specimen of a barbel has been caught in the lower Thames. I have been told on reliable information of a largest on record in the jack way, which is known to have taken up its quarters in Hampton Deep, nearly opposite Garrick's Villa.

Information having been sent to the secretary of the Thames Angling Preservation Society of the capture of a 4lb. trout by one of the licensed netmen of Strand-on-the-Green, the head river-keeper of that society was immediately sent off to give the netman the usual reward and effect recovery of the fish, which was at once taken and turned again into the river at Teddington.

The intermittent deluge of rain which has fallen will have a beneficial effect upon all the

rivers near London in clearing away the weeds and giving height and tone to the water. After a few days of more settled weather, the rivers will have run down into good order. I expect to hear of some heavy bags being made. As there have not been any frosts to hurt, barbel may still be tried with every chance of success.

Two gentlemen fishing for two hours in the Sussex Stour one day last week, from three to five o'clock, captured a nice lot of fine roach, the largest bag weighing just over 45lb. Among the fish were one of 1lb. 5oz., two of 1lb. 4oz., five of 1lb. 3oz., three of 1lb. 2oz., five of 1lb. 1oz., five 1lb., and fifty-two averaging 1lb. each. At Cheshunt, on the Lea, a well-known London angler in two days' fishing, 22lb. of roach, several good perch and dace, four bream, and a jack of 10lb. At Kingston-on-Thames, a bank angler named Knight has caught a fine barbel weighing 84lb.

In answer to my correspondent, "J. Ring," query, "Whether there is any fishing (free or otherwise) to be had in the Brent River in the neighbourhood of Willesden Junction?" I would point out that the Brent does not run closer to Willesden Junction than Perivale and Greenford, both about three miles distant. The fishing is free, as far as I know, but permission to get at it must be obtained from the farmers through whose land it flows. I should advise "J. R." to try the Welsh Harp Fishery at Hendon, where there is at times fair coarse fishing, and at this season of year some good jack may be caught. The Brent flows through the centre of the reservoir. The Grand Junction Canal is the nearest water to Willesden.

### PIPER PAN.

Adelina Patti last Monday attracted an immense audience to the Albert Hall. Mr. Kuhe had engaged Madame Patti, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Foote, and other excellent artists, but it was Patti who filled the hall, and to my thinking those people are absurd who complain of her receiving so large a sum as £700 for singing at a concert, when there is no doubt but that she draws more than double that amount. Two friends of mine had the journey from Blackheath to Kensington for nothing on Monday last, although willing to pay premiums for reserved seats or stalls. They found it impossible to obtain a reserved seat in any part of the Albert Hall, and scores of other applicants were also disappointed. None of them would have gone to the concert had not Patti been announced.

The great *prima donna*'s high notes are less brilliant, and their compass is less extensive than when she first appeared before an English audience, May 14th, 1861, but the quality of her voice is as delicious, as ever. Of course she was compelled to accept encores for her two solos, substituting "The Last Rose of Summer" for "Ah! non credea," and for the Bach-Gounod "Ave! Maria!" Bishop's "Home, Sweet Home." I was glad to notice that she phrased every line of the ballad properly, but regretted to find her repeating the absurdly unsuitable operatic cadenza which she has for many years introduced at the close of the last verse.

Why should opera and concert singers be allowed to take liberties with secular music which they dare not take with ecclesiastic music? The celebrated Italian buffo, Ferranti, told me that while on a tour with Bateman's concert party in America, he was required to sing the bass part in the "Stabat Mater" at a Roman Catholic church one Sunday morning. He refused, but Bateman proved that he had the right to make all his artists sing—sacred music—on Sundays. Ferranti took his place in the organ gallery, and when it came to his turn to sing a solo passage, he introduced a heap of scales, shakes, and other operatic embellishments. The congregation were astounded, the priests enraged, and one of them was commissioned to request a more reverent adherence to the score.

Ferranti promised to do his best, but when his chief solo arrived, he let loose another torrent of cadenzas, and was requested to leave the solo unfinished. In reply to the indignant remonstrances, after service, he stated that he was a baritone buffo, and could not sing in any other manner. "Dey nevare ask me to sing on Sundays no more!" said Ferranti.

Mr. H. J. Leslie and his colleagues in the management of the Promenade Concerts at Her Majesty's Theatre must be congratulated on the results of their liberal offer of a prize of £50 for the best MS. "suite orchestra," and £10 for the best "orchestral waltz." Sixty compositions were sent in for examination by Dr. A. C. Mackenzie and other eminent musicians, and the first prize was won by Ferdinand Dunleavy—only 20 years old—a pupil of the Royal College of Music; the second by Mr. Edward Seymour, a member of the Unionist Club. Several well-known professional musicians competed for the prizes.

I fancy that Mr. Seymour's waltz is over-orchestrated, but it is melodious and piquant. Mr. Dunleavy's "suite" shows him to be an accomplished musician, but I shall reserve my opinion on its merits until after a second hearing.

Mr. Freeman Thomas generously opened the doors of Covent Garden tree to sailors and soldiers in uniform, or wearing medals, on Monday last (Trafalgar Day) and on Friday (Balaclava Day). Many of our brave defenders availed themselves of this opportunity of hearing the fine band, and were fraternally greeted by numbers of the patriotic visitors. The musical performances during the week have been excellent.

Let me remind my readers that the great Spanish violinist, Sarasate, will depart for America almost immediately after his third concert at St. James's Hall on Saturday, November 2nd. Seats at all prices, from one shilling upwards, can be obtained, and those who have not yet heard this wonderful performer should profit by the opportunities now offered.

At the third of the Crystal Palace Saturday Concerts, November 2nd, a new concert-overture, "Robert Bruce," will be played for the first time in public. I think it must be admitted that Mr. Manns loses no fair opportunity of encouraging our native artists, and the new overture is from the pen of an English composer, Mr. F. J. Simps.

I am glad to find that my prediction concerning the new works recently produced at the Leeds Musical Festival has been confirmed. The compositions of Drs. Hubert Parry and Villiers Stanford have been placed by a general consensus of judgment at the head of the new works, most of which are likely to be shelved.

The only probable exception is Dr. A. C. Mackenzie's "Pibroch" concerto for violin, which is likely to prove popular as long as Senor Sarasate for whom it was written is at hand to contend with its formidable difficulties. There are few violinists capable of playing this intricate work.

I am sorry, but not surprised, to learn that my unfavourable judgments of other works introduced at the Leeds Festival have annoyed certain composers, who smile benignly while praised, but scowl when mildly censured. 'Twas ever thus. A quarter of a century ago a relative of mine visited an American friend who had an estate in the South, and employed a large number of slaves, who were treated with great kindness, but could not keep their hands from picking and stealing. My kinsman attended their Sunday service, after which the negro preacher asked him how he liked the sermon.

The reply was complimentary, and Sambo grinned. Then came the remark, "I think you should preach to your people on the sinfulness of theft—stealing fowls, ducks, and eggs." Sambo's face became gloomy, and he rejoined, "Well, sah, I hab tried that style: but—somehow or

other—it alius seemed to throw a kind of coolness ober de meetin'." I can heartily sympathise with Sambo.

### BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.

The Suez Canal has conferred inestimable benefits on humanity, but one of its favours might have been dispensed with. There is no further question that it has been the means of introducing into the Mediterranean the ferocious shark of the Indian Ocean. This has been suspected for some time, but suspicion has now become certainty owing to the capture of a shark in the Mediterranean with half a man in its inside. There is not much likelihood, however, that the Eastern monster will extend its pilgrimage to the British coasts. Our insular waters are too cold for its tastes, not to mention the multiplicity of steamers churning up the sea by day and by night.

I was much surprised the other day at the meal which a young snake of mine partook of. The frog had been intended for a much larger grass snake, and was considered even a very large mouthful for him. Much was my astonishment therefore when the little fellow, who is only about eight or nine inches long, took down the amphibian without much difficulty. It formed a large lump in his inside for several days, though

W. H. Vernon.

It has been freely stated of late that at the conclusion of the run of "Doris," Mr. Hayden Coffin will become a member of the Prince of Wales's company. That, however, can hardly be, for Mr. Coffin has been cast for a part in the opera which is to succeed "Doris" at the Lyric. Miss Tempest, Mr. Davies, and Mr. Williams have also had rôles allotted to them.

The recitation which Mr. Willard will give at Miss Maude Brennan's benefit at the Avenue on the 31st, will be Dante Rossetti's "A Last Confession," originally spoken by him (also for a benefit) at the Olympic Theatre, some months ago. He then "made up" for the part, and had proper scenic surroundings. The sketch, "A Pair of Lunatics," in which Mr. George Alexander and Miss Maud Millett will appear, was first played by those clever young artists at a concert held in Grosvenor House last year. It is as mirth-provoking as "A Last Confession" is gruesome.

Mr. Brandon Thomas, who has written the new play for the Princess's, is a young dramatist from whom much may be expected. His "Highland Legacy" showed the possession both of humour and of pathos, and his previous little efforts in the dramatic line all had decided merit. Mr. Brandon is an educated as well as a clever man, and his work always has literary attractions.

The news of the week is the announcement of Mrs. Langtry's forthcoming tenancy of the St. James's Theatre. It is a happy choice of venue. The St. James's is the most westerly of our theatres, and Mrs. Langtry is emphatically a fashionable actress. I do not mean that she has not attractions for the humbler classes of playgoers, for she has; but she was a star of society before she was a star of the stage, and from society she is likely to receive a very large measure of support.

"Nance Oldfield," the one-act comedy in which Mrs. Langtry is about to figure while on tour, is an adaptation from the French by the late Charles Reade. The most recent exponent of the role of Nance was Miss Genevieve Ward, who was seen in the part during one of her brief seasons at the Lyceum. The other leading rôle was played by Mr. W. H. Vernon.

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### GENERAL CHATTER.

That the English working classes should covet and demonstrate for higher rates of remuneration is as natural as legitimate. The awkward fact remains, nevertheless, that were the collective demand granted, our toilers would be no better off than they are at present. They would, it is true, receive more in wages, but at whose expense? At their own, as consumers; every commodity of which they make use would command an enhanced value. Give higher pay to railway men, journeymen bakers, shop assistants, postmen, and guttapercha workers, and the immediate result would be higher railway fares, dearer bread, dearer goods, dearer correspondence, and dearer telegraphs.

A striking instance of this economic law is now to be seen in the Argentine Republic. Ordinary labourers there receive 12s. a day, but so excessive is the cost of living, owing to the depreciation of the currency, that they cannot make both ends meet, although bread and meat are dirt cheap. It is the same at the South African gold fields, where a wage of 21s. a day does not suffice to provide the recipient with a comfortable living

The excessive rainfall in London during the last three weeks has some attendant advantages. It has washed the air, for one thing; for another, it must have cleansed the sewers better than any amount of flushing. All the same, Cockneydon could well afford to dispense for a time with any more favours from Jupiter Pluvius. He means well, no doubt, but he never knows when to leave off when once he begins.

The illustrious Barnum certainly understands how to attract public attention to his show. His monster placards are always hedged in by a dense fringe of gaping humanity, and we may depend upon it that most of the starets mentally resolve to see the show or die. From an artistic standpoint, these posters are not in it with Messrs. Pears' really tasteful productions, but if the purpose of street advertising be to catch the wayfarer's eye, Mr. Barnum's method must be confessed superior.

Having mastered cricket and soared to foot-ball, our "sweet girl graduates" are now turning their attention to boxing as an essential of feminine culture. A merry mill with the "mittens" is said to have taken place the other day between two promising pupils at a girls' high school. They countered, and fibbed, and upper cut with the most scientific precision, and when the battle ended chisel was flowing freely from both of their chiselled noses, while their lovely eyes had to be poulticed with raw beefsteaks. The prize was, I understand, a box of bonbons.

Reading in a book of travels that at a certain part of the ocean "the whole surface was covered with Portuguese men-of-war," an elderly gentleman of my acquaintance expressed surprise at the wonderful growth of the Portuguese Navy. "England must have a care," he safely observed, "or her maritime supremacy will be wrested from her." He looked rather put out when informed that the term "Portuguese man-of-war" is applied to a pretty little shell-fish of the nautilus family, which sails about the ocean in profligate fleets.

A pious young man, with Exeter Hall proclivities, is very anxious for an engagement as a detector of improprieties at music halls and other places of popular entertainment. He would not require any salary, but bargains for the payment of all necessary expenses, such as champagne, soda-and-whisky, cigars, suppers, stall tickets, and hansom. He feels convinced that in the course of two or three months he would be qualified for platform exhibition as a "frightful example."

There is woe and consternation among itinerant photographers at the prospect of soon finding themselves superseded by an automatic rival. This wonderful machine only requires to be fed with a copper or two to turn out a "speaking likeness" in next to no time. One artist with whom I conversed on the subject, expressed unbounded contempt for the invention. So far as the mechanical part of the work goes, it may succeed well enough," he observed; "but where is the genius to come from? And without genius photography is nothing."

The Sultan of Zanzibar has just decreed that all children born in his dominions after the 1st of January shall be free. Rather hard on the babies that enter the Zanzibarian world in November and December. Supposing, for instance, that some worthy matron were to present her husband with twins, the one born just before the clock struck midnight on the 31st of December and the other a few minutes after that hour. The elder would be doomed to slavery all his life; the younger would be free. Truly are the rights of primogeniture read very much backwards at sweet Zanzibar.

There was nearly being a pretty row outside one of the West-end music halls the other evening. An incendiary practical joker exclaimed, in a loud voice, "There goes old M'Dougal," at the same time pointing to an elderly gentleman in the crowd who had just entered the hall. Rushed onward on the guns, when every man

sob'r raiment who happened to be passing. As ill-luck would have it, the elderly one just then lunged out a pocket-book. "The old rascal's going to take notes" was the cry, and in a moment a surging mass of enraged feminine humanity went for him. Luckily police protection was at hand, or that respectable old boy would have learnt to his cost how unpopular the name of M'Dougal has become.

Why should not St. Mary-le-Strand Church be shifted bodily to the north side, room being made for it by clearing away a sufficient number of houses? It could be done without any difficulty whatever, and at comparatively moderate cost. The Holwell-street block would still have to be removed, of course, but that has to be done in any case.

### MR. WHEELER.

The continued wet weather has been a bitter disappointment to the wheeling world. We all hope that the latter moiety of October would prove bright and dry, so that

## CLIPPINGS FROM THE COMICS.

(From *Moonshines*.)

**Lady Dilke** has visited the Cradley Heath nail makers, and suggests, as a remedy for their troubles, that they should combine. What on earth is the use of their combining to raise the price of nails, when foreign nails, imported at half their prices, will disestablish them altogether if they do? Whether free trade is right or wrong, the disasters of Cradley Heath are the result of free trade. The only thing for Cradley Heath to do with its nails, under present economic conditions, is to cut them.

We are threatened with a boat and shoe corner in America which is to flood and undersell the British market. Our own experience is that boots and shoes are already a good deal too cheap very often to wear well, therefore we take no delight in this Yankee announcement—it seems too shoddy.

Mr. Labouchere told the Scotch folk last week that he had obstructed the Government, and would go on obstructing it. We give Mr. Labouchere all due credit for his intentions. At the same time he is, perhaps, not the most perfect obstruction that could be set up. We admit that it would be difficult enough for any one to get over Mr. Labouchere; but on the other hand, would it be equally difficult to see through him?

Should the Lord Mayor's Show walk or ride on the 9th November? It appears that there is a difficulty because, being Saturday, it is the Jewish Sabbath. We do not see, ourselves, why the show should not be able to walk before the banquet. It would be different, perhaps, if the procession were to take place after the banquet was over.

The London County Council, after a strict investigation, confesses its impotence to do away with the London fog. All they can do is to tell us what everybody else knew before-hand, that blacks come out of chimneys. But they do not see their way to do any good even there, we suppose, unless the chimneys apply for a music hall license.

## A TERRIBLE RESULT.

**Scene:** Myrtle Villa. Enter Mr. Elias Raven (chaperone trustee, school board representative, and county councillor).

**Mrs. Raven:** Elias, you're late. The tea and mince are cold. [Sternly.] Where have you been?

**Mr. R.:** At the council licensing meeting, my love. [Hums an air.]

**Mrs. R.:** Elias, that is not a hymn. For shame! What is it?

**Mr. R.:** No, my love. [Sings.] "Oh, I love the girls, and they all love me." [Mrs. R. shrieks and faints. Enter Mary Jane with the tea. Mr. R. goes up to her and chuckles her under the chin, humming, "I'm a simple little thing."]

**Mary:** Lor, sir!

**Mr. R.:** Mary, would you like to go to a music hall?

**Mary:** Lor, sir, what will missus say?

**Mr. R.:** Hush! not a word. She's coming round.

**Mrs. R. (recovering as Mary leaves the room):** Elias, are you mad?

**Mr. R. (capering about and singing):** No, my love. "But oh, I do love dancing."

**Mrs. R.:** How terrible! You're off your head, Elias.

**Mr. R. (standing on his head, then turning a cartwheel across the room):** Excuse me, I'm on it.

**Mrs. R.:** You've lost your senses.

**Mr. R.:** Not a bit. [Singing.] "I've got 'em on."

**Mrs. R.:** Elias, no more of this folly, if you please. What have you been doing?

**Mr. R.:** Licensing the music halls, my sweet. [Sticks his hat on the back of his head and his thumbs in his armholes.]

**Mrs. R.:** Licensing, indeed! There's a great deal too much license about you. Remember who you are.

**Mr. R. (singing):** I'm the chappie of the "Cri," dear boy, And the darling girls all do on me;

I will whisper to you why, dear boy,

I'm the chappie of the "Cri," don'tcha see.

[Dances round the table as Mrs. Raven again falls fainting.]

(From *Punch*.)

**HAPPY THOUGHT.**—"Why, my boy, you've spell'd widow without an N. Don't you know the difference between a window and a widow?" "Yes, sir. You can see through one—and—and you can't see through the other, sir."

**FILIAL PIETY.**—Ingenuous Youth: May I have this dance?—The Bishop's Daughter: Thanks, no! I never dance round dances in my father's diocese!

**HORSEMANSHIP AND CHAIRMANSHIP.**—Mr. Punch sincerely congratulates "Mr. Rosebery" on his recovery and on his pluck in taking the chair at the London County Council, and sticking to the business in such a thorough manner as he did last Friday. The Muck Dougal and Charitable Charrington must feel that "approbation from 'Mr. Rosebery' is praise indeed!" As an equestrian he may never experience a tumble, and as chairman of the L.C.C., may no longer be able to keep his seat.

**MEET FOR THE DIRECTORS.**—The Aquarium ought certainly not to be a place for "loose fish."

(From *Judy*.)

**THE TRUTH IS OFTEN SPOKEN IN IGNORANCE.**—"Ma, dear, what does the word 'matinée' mean?"—"Gracious, child! What ignorance! 'Matinée' is a French word, meaning an amateur performance."

**A VERY LONG DRINK.**—Gilded Youth: D'you think there's time for a drink, m'girl?—Programe Girl: Plenty, sir. There's an interval of eighteen years before the next scene takes place.

**THE ALTERNATIVE.**—Tramp: Yes, ma'am, I was hit by a dog last June.—Old Lady: Poor man. And did you go to Paris?—Tramp: Bless yer kind heart, no; I went on the parish.

**TRULY LITERAL.**—"I don't wish for an elaborately detailed profit and loss account," said the store manager to his accountant. "What I want now is just the profit of the last half-year in round numbers." The clerk brought it thus: "0 0!"

**BEST LEFT A-LOAN.**—"I say, chappie, can't you give me a bill for the ten pounds I lent you?"—"A bill? Well, look here, old man, I will give you five bills of two pounds each. You are a friend, you know."—"Five of two pounds each? What difference will that make?"—"Why, when they fall due you will only lose two pounds at a time in number."

(From *Punch*.)

**BET HIM THERE.**—Conductor (on receipt of four farthings for penny fare): Don't take farthings for fares.—Old Party: Then you'll just 'e to git me a penny for four farthings, for I ain't got no more money.

**SERVING THE OCCASION.**—Spaniex: Why, old boy, fancy seeing you. Kummer had it that you knock'd off hunting, by particular desire, on the occasion of your marriage!—Blinch: So I did, old man; so I did. This isn't the occasion of my marriage, is it?

**ANGELS IN THE CLOUDS.**—Mrs. Honeydove: So sorry to learn your engagement with Jack Jolliboy is broken off, Mabel.—Mabel: Bad job, dear, but I had to make my choice and give up the boy or the 'bucco, so 'Omme ex in furmo.' Have a cigarette, dear?—Mrs. Honeydove: No, you horrid girl! I've promised Edwin never to take to tobacco in his lifetime or mine.—Ethel: But surely, Angels, he can't wish you, in case you are the survivor, to forgo your widow's weeds.

**Lydia Hewlett, of Homington, Wiltshire, has been bewitched, and is accompanied all over the place by mysterious knockings, which are vouched for as authentic by canons, ministers, and police inspectors. The only conclusion we can arrive at is that they have all been knocked silly.**

(From *Funny Folks*.)

**NOT A WICKED BOY NOW.**—Hector: I'm very glad to see you at Sunday school again. Wilkins,

## THE PEOPLE, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1889.

## SOCIETY GOSSIP.

(From *The World*.)

It is understood at Windsor Castle that the Queen will not arrive there from Balmoral before Saturday, November 10th, or later than Saturday, the 23rd. Her Majesty has no intention of visiting Edinburgh this year, but will return direct from Balmoral to Windsor.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are not now expected to arrive at Sandringham until towards the end of next month, and it is probable that the first house party at the hall will assemble on Monday, December 2nd. The prince goes from Athens to Egypt next week, and the Osborne will afterwards convey him to Naples. The Princess of Wales and the Princesses Victoria and Maud will stay at Athens for a few days after the departure of the prince, and, on leaving, they are to be conveyed by the Osborne to Brindisi, whence they will proceed to Genua on their visit to the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland.

A great deal of nonsense is talked every week by rabid Radicals, who are either very ignorant or grossly dishonest, about the expenses of monarchy. The fact that the cost to the American people of the periodical contests for the presidency exceeds £200,000,000 sterling is rather startling, when one remembers the rubbish which was talked and written last July of the cheapness of American institutions. New York rejoices in a band of 4,872 elected officers, whose salaries and expenses always exceed £45,000; and every other year, when the State officers are chosen, they draw £60,000. The presidential election every four years costs this city £40,000 extra, and there are enormous indirect payments which bring up the electioneering expenditure of New York (which is paid by the public) to £140,000 a year. The cost of electing the State governor is something alarming, and the mere nomination of President Cleveland cost New York £20,000. Six hundred and fifty delegates were despatched from the city to Chicago, who were paid £10,000 for board, £2,000 for travelling expenses, and £2,000 for vines and spirits. I am not surprised that General Grant once asked, "What honest American citizen is there who would not give his ears for a Government half as cheap as that of England?"

Not long ago a certain regiment of Volunteers were drilling not a hundred miles from the Crystal Palace, and when they were formed two deep for inspection the two ranks were faced outwards so as to back to back. "What on earth is your object in that?" inquired a puzzled spectator of the senior officer present. "I never saw it done before." "Why, the fact is, our fellows are rather—er—kittish," was the reply, "and if they were formed in the ordinary way, the rear rank would pick all the front rank men's pockets, which might lead to unpleasantness afterwards."

"Here, snout an irritable passenger at a terminus, "do you drive this bus?" "No, sir," replied the coachman. "What do you mean? You've just got off the box, you've got the whip in your hand, and—" "Beggin' your pardon, sir," said Mrs. S., "you are a good girl—a well-regular girl; but I can tell you this, as straight as you can make 'em—don't you ever try to work up an interesting blush by painting of yourself suddenly like, it only shows the bloom of Ninon of all the more—like the flower on a mornin' breakfast French roll-blush inwardly my dear, blushing inwardly."

"Oh, I'm so glad I met you, doctor!" gushed a nervous patient. "Will you be kind enough to tell me what to take for diphtheria?" "Have you got diphtheria?" asked the medical man. "No; but I thought—" "Well, then, you'd better take diphtheria first, and then—I'll call and see you."

All says that he's very glad to hear that the latest novelty in dress is the "Patent Alarm Palpitator." Any sweet girl wearing this, on being too rudely clasped to the heart of her adored in the scrapping process will cause the P.A.P. to give utterance to a hideous whistle. This is rather rough, though, on good girls paying their adieu to their ownests in the solitary seduction of the back parlour.

## THE PRISONS' REPORT FOR 1888.

The commissioners of prisons, in their report to the Home Office, state that the number of prisoners received during the past year in local prisons under sentence of the ordinary courts was 153,936, besides 1,222 soldiers and sailors sentenced by courts-martial. There were also 8,664 persons imprisoned as debtors or on civil process, making a total of 163,849. The corresponding numbers for the preceding year are respectively:—Convicted by the ordinary courts, 147,779; by courts-martial, 1,171; debtors and civil process, 7,917—total, 166,860. The population of the prisons on the 31st March, 1887, was 14,538, having been 14,396 at the end of the previous year. The average daily population in 1887-88 was 15,255, viz., 12,673 males and 2,582 females. In the previous year it was 15,119, viz., 12,567 males and 2,552 females. If the increase due to retaining convicts under sentence of penal servitude in local prisons be deducted, the average daily population would be 13,758 in 1887-88, and 14,536 in the previous year. The average population of local or short sentence prisoners was, therefore, 222 higher in 1888-89 than in the previous year. Part of this increase is, no doubt, due to certain military prisoners sent to serve their sentences in ordinary prisons, but after allowing for this a slight increase remains since last year (1887-88). The number is, however, still below that of the year before last (1886-87). The following figures show the remarkable decrease in the prison population since 1877:—Half-year ended March 31st, 1877, 20,334; year ended 31st March, 1879, 19,381; 1881, 18,027; 1882, 17,758; 1883, 17,575; 1884, 17,194; 1885, 16,319; 1886, 15,375; 1887, 14,322; 1888, 14,533; 1889, 14,758. The commissioners state that out of 153,915 male prisoners who were in prison during the year no less than 136,209 have not been punished at all, and out of 47,159 females 44,738 have not been punished. The attention which has been drawn to the necessity for proper accommodation in court-houses for prisoners awaiting trial at assizes and quarter sessions has resulted in considerable improvements being made in most of the places where it was defective. This has been effected in many cases by limiting the number brought up from prison at one time so as not to exceed the available accommodation in the court-houses, and in others by increasing and improving the accommodation. There are, however, still some important places in which the evil brought to light has not yet been effectively remedied, if at all. The places in which any considerable defects now exist or are not in a fair way to be remedied are comparatively few in number.

## A STRANGE TRUE STORY.

A remarkable romance is associated with intelligence which has just reached this country regarding the disappearance of Mr. Edmund Taylor, the missing member of the well-known firm of accountants, Starkey and Taylor, of Sydney, Australia. The firm recently became insolvent, and its total liabilities are said to amount to over half a million of money. Taylor absconded to Colombo, and was arrested by one of the Sydney detectives. Mr. Starkey, the senior partner, was, a few years ago, an accountant in Birmingham in a large way of business. One day, while he was staying at a watering-place in North Wales, the canoe in which he had gone out boating was found bottom upwards, and his hat was afterwards washed ashore. He was given up for dead, his wife took out letters of administration, and, to the great surprise of the family, he afterwards turned up in Australia, where he was understood to be making his fortune as an accountant. It is singular that Mr. Starkey left Birmingham without owing a penny, and he always bore a high character for integrity. The last tidings from Mr. Starkey were that he had become a millionaire, and that his firm was one of the most prosperous in Australia.

In an interview with Professor Vambery, the Sultan declared very positively that Turkey would not join the Triple Alliance, but would remain neutral, and as far as possible keep on good terms with all the European Powers.

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(From *Truth*.)

Some of the papers state that the German Emperor has presented his sister, Princess Sophia, with a diamond and necklace of magnificent turquoises and diamonds, which presents are described as "heirlooms," having originally belonged to Queen Charlotte (who, as a matter of fact, was not born until thirty years after the death of Queen Anne), and having been "given" (by whom?) to the Queen on her marriage, she presented them in 1858, to the Empress Frederick as a wedding gift, and now the Emperor gives them to Princess Sophia, who is described as "the eldest daughter of the Empress Frederick," whereas she is her third daughter. This narrative must be well barnacled with fiction, for if these jewels were "heirlooms" they would be Crown property, and the Queen could no more have presented them to her daughter than she could have given her Windsor Castle. Moreover, it would be interesting to know how jewels which, according to this story, were the private property of the Empress Frederick, came to be at the disposal of the Emperor William?

Queen Charlotte's own jewels were worth £200,000, and except a few which were Crown property, they were all seized by George IV., who sold some of them, while others he gave away, many of the most valuable being presented to Lady Conyngham. The most valuable of the English Crown jewels belonged to Hanover, and they are now possessed by the Duke of Cumberland, the pearls alone (which were surrendered to King George about 1837, after twenty years of controversy, to the great chagrin of the Queen and Prince Albert) being valued at upwards of £150,000.

The new crown which has been manufactured for the German Emperor by the court jeweller weighs three pounds, and is adorned with a hundred fine diamonds. That provided for the Empress is ornamented with eleven pearls and nearly fifteen hundred diamonds.

The Emperor of Russia is in a state of panic which can neither be imagined nor described. It was given out that he would be the guest of the German Emperor at the Marble Palace, Potsdam, and when all kinds of expensive preparations had been made there, he declined that he would be entertained at Berlin, and a large sum was expended in arranging for his reception at the Seehaus. Finally, only one day before the Emperor arrived, Count Schonauwald received a telegram from Copenhagen to intimate that His Majesty would alight at the Russian Embassy, and the message was quickly followed by the arrival of the Imperial workmen, seven in number, who now go in advance of the Emperor whenever and wherever he travels. There are two carpenters, two masons, two locksmiths, and a foreman. They must carefully examine the chimneys, locks, doors, windows, walls, and furniture of the house which the Emperor is to occupy, and his own apartments are subjected to a most rigorous search. The chimneys are objectionable, special attention, and every due diligence leads to a room in which the Emperor is likely to enter is thoroughly barred both top and bottom; and, as these precautions were not sufficient, police agents from St. Petersburg patrol the roof both night and day.

(A BEGGAR'S JOURNAL.)

John Morrison, 32, was charged at Lambeth Police Court with begging from house to house.—Police-constable 157 P stated that he watched the prisoner for some time on the 19th inst., and saw the accused go from door to door and ask for assistance. The witness ultimately took the prisoner into custody and found that he had money upon him. The prisoner refused to give any account of himself. When he was searched a note-book was found in his possession, and upon the first page were written the words, "A token of respect from a friend—East Farnleigh." Mr. Birrell examined the entries in the book, and said that apparently the prisoner kept an account of what he made on his way to London. He also put down so much for expenses, and where he had "had a bad day" or a more successful one. One item was to the effect that he had a "holiday for a few days by going into the infirmary." The next item showed that the prisoner had done pretty well in Newington Butts and Lambeth Walk. The accused was remanded.

(THE FAVOURITE PAPER OF INEXPERIENCED GARDENERS.)

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platform, hurled in the face of Mr. GLADSTONE, such needful measures as the first three named. With regard to continuous brakes, large exceptions to the general rule are permitted, the wisdom of which permission is at least open to question. Certain much required regulations are, moreover, conspicuous by their absence. These should deal with the nuisance of overcrowding in carriages and the danger of level crossings. The latter are utterly unjustifiable in the neighbourhood of London and other large towns, round which populous suburbs have sprung up since the lines and their crossings were first constructed. In country districts they are, no doubt, permissible, but in the vicinity of cities they are merely death traps which annually claim their toll of victims. Their compulsory abolition, except in rural districts, is urgently demanded in the interests of public safety.

#### LONDON COUNTY SESSIONS.

**IN THE NAME OF THE DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE.**—William Goulden, 41, pleaded guilty to stealing several watches and other articles, value £43 14s. 6d., the property of Mr. Daniel Hearn O'Hara, and also obtaining such goods by means of false pretences.—The prisoner went to the prosecutor and represented that he was sent by the Duke of Cambridge. The watches were sold in Long Acre, and the prisoner went away to Leeds, where he was arrested.—He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

**NOW GUILTY.**—Emile Walter, 32, was indicted for stealing a ring, value £6 10s., the goods of Auguste Melton. Mr. T. Cole prosecuted; Mr. Purcell defended.—The prosecutrix is a barmaid at the Fish and Bell, Soho, and knew the prisoner as a frequenter of the house. On September 19th she had two rings in her purse, and the prisoner asked to look at one of them. She handed him the ring in question, and he put it on his finger, saying he would give it to her the next morning. He did not come in the morning, but called in the evening, when he still had the ring on his finger. On the 25th he gave the ring, it was alleged, to a man named Cleary to pawn, and he pledged it for £1 and gave prisoner the money. On September 23rd the prisoner was apprehended by Detective-sergeant James, when he said the prosecutrix had given him the ring.—In cross-examination by Mr. Purcell, the prosecutrix admitted that on one occasion she went to the Empire with the prisoner and Cleary.—The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

**AN EXPENSIVE PAUPER.**—Alfred Doe, 40, was brought up from the Thames Police Court to be dealt with as a rogue and vagabond for deserting his wife and children. The prisoner had been several times charged by the guardians of Mile End with deserting his wife, and when apprehended on the present charge was found to be in full work as a bricklayer. The prisoner, after leaving London, surrendered at various places in the country, thereby causing the parish authorities great expense in sending him back to London. On the three last occasions it had cost the parish £10 4s. for his and the officer's travelling expenses, and a total sum of £60, including the cost of maintenance of his family.—He was sentenced to five months' hard labour.

**THE PROCEEDS OF A BURGLARY.**—John McCarthy, 45, labourer, was indicted for stealing twenty-seven pairs of boots, value £6 15s., the property of Mr. Robert Haskett, wholesale bootmaker, of Acorn-street, Limehouse. Mr. Le Breton prosecuted.—Between Saturday evening, September 23rd, and the following Monday the prosecutor's premises were broken into and the property mentioned stolen. The prisoner attempted to pawn a pair of the stolen boots, but the pawnbroker noticing that they bore the same mark as those circulated by the police as the proceeds of a burglary, asked him where he lived. As the prisoner gave an address at which he knew he could not live he was given into custody.—The jury found the prisoner guilty, and as nothing was known against him previously the learned chairman said he would treat it as the prisoner's first offence, and sentenced him to four months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

**RAILWAY THIEVES.**—John Stockley, 33, agent, pleaded guilty to stealing a bag and other articles, value £9 10s., the goods of Rosa Brown.—Mr. Grain, who prosecuted on behalf of the London and North-Western Railway Company, said the robbery took place at Euston Station on the afternoon of the 10th of October. Prisoner was seen loitering in the Grand Hall on the morning of that day, and in the afternoon an officer in the employ of the company saw him go to a second-class carriage and take out the bag in question, which had been left there for a few minutes by the prosecutrix's maid. He ran towards the east platform, and on being stopped there said the bag was his own.—Detective-sergeant Collins said the prisoner had some time ago been charged with obtaining a Gladstone bag (which he pawned in the Strand for £10) from Messrs. Southgate and Co., but the charge was dismissed by the magistrate at Marlborough-street on the ground that the offence was committed outside his jurisdiction.—He was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.—Thomas Brownsill, 32, labourer, was indicted for stealing 300 cigars, four bottles of whisky, and four boxes containing 400 cigars, the property of the Great Northern Railway Company, his masters. He pleaded guilty.—Mr. Grain said the prisoner was a checker employed at the Great Northern Station at King's Cross, and in consequence of frequent complaints being made of goods being missed and packages opened, a watch was set upon him, and the articles in question were traced to his possession. A search was made of his lodgings, in which there were traces found of other property which had been stolen from the company.—He was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

The London County Council committed itself to a terrible mistake at its last meeting. The Asylums Committee having recommended the acceptance of the tender of a Liverpool firm for the work of erecting the superstructure of the asylum at Claybury, the council decided, by a large majority, to accept that tender. Now, the work in question involves the enormous outlay of more than £300,000. In fact, the Liverpool firm which has got the job will be paid £337,945 for it. We want, therefore, to know by what moral right the council have deprived the working men of London of a large proportion of that sum by letting the work go out of London. As a matter of fact, a London firm offered to do it for only £500 more. Why, then, is it to be let go to Liverpool? As a member of the council said, it is a question of principle, and we ought to "keep the work in London, and help to feed the men who pay the rates out of which this work is to be done." In spite of the vigorous protests of the minority, which included John Burns and Captain James, this enormous contract for London work is to be sent out of London to Liverpool for the sake of a paltry £500, which would be more than saved in poor rates if the wages were paid to London workmen. The members of the council who voted for this scandalous proceeding had better look out for themselves at the next election.

Eighteen months are allowed by the Board of Trade to the railway companies for the universal adoption of the salutary reforms which the new Act empowers the Board to enforce. These include the block system, interlocking points and signals, and continuous brakes. For the printing of fares on tickets a period of nine months' grace is permitted. No one wishes to see the companies unduly harassed. But no one, either, can deny that the board is giving them ample time—perhaps more time than is necessary—for the adoption

of such needful measures as the first three named. With regard to continuous brakes, large exceptions to the general rule are permitted, the wisdom of which permission is at least open to question. Certain much required regulations are, moreover, conspicuous by their absence. These should deal with the nuisance of overcrowding in carriages and the danger of level crossings. The latter are utterly unjustifiable in the neighbourhood of London and other large towns, round which populous suburbs have sprung up since the lines and their crossings were first constructed. In country districts they are, no doubt, permissible, but in the vicinity of cities they are merely death traps which annually claim their toll of victims. Their compulsory abolition, except in rural districts, is urgently demanded in the interests of public safety.

**ROBBERY OF DIAMOND RINGS.**—William Johnson, 23, was indicted for breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Mr. Henry Loveland Lawrence, a pawnbroker, of Upper-street, Highgate, and stealing therefrom twenty-five gold and diamond rings. The prisoner pleaded guilty.—On the afternoon of the 17th inst. the prisoner, in the most barefaced manner, deliberately smashed a large plate-glass window, and seizing a tray of diamond and other rings ran off with it. When stopped the prisoner had the tray of rings in his possession, which he at once threw into the gutter. Twenty out of the twenty-five rings were recovered.—As this appeared to be his first offence the prisoner was only sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

**THE HIRE SYSTEM.**—Frederick Walter Whitham, 29, clerk, was indicted for obtaining by false pretences the several sums of 10s. 6d. and £4 10s. from Mr. Alfred William Croker, auctioneer. Mr. Marshall Hall prosecuted.—On July 29th the West London Piano and Organ Company, Limited, Harrow-road, let a piano on hire to a Mr. Willis for three years, on condition that he paid the company a certain sum every month. A deposit of £10 s. was paid, but on August 8th the piano was pawned. The prisoner went to Mr. Croker, who is an auctioneer, carrying on business in the Fulham-road, to whom he showed a receipt for payment for the piano, and he advanced him 10s. 6d. and also £4 10s. on receiving it in his possession, on the understanding that he was to dispose of it at his usual weekly auction sales. The next day, however, Mr. Croker was waited upon by Mr. Lister, manager of the Piano and Organ Company, who claimed the instrument.—The prisoner was convicted, and the learned chairman postponed sentence until next session, in order to allow time for further inquiries being made concerning him.

**HIGHWAY ROBBERY AT HACKNEY.**—William Hawkes, 20; Leonard Stole, 19; and Charles Smith, 18, labourers, were indicted for stealing from the person of Mary Porter a purse containing the sum of £3 3s., the money of Frank Porter.—Mrs. Porter was walking in Mare-street, Hackney, at half-past two on the afternoon of the 28th ult., with her children, who were in a perambulator, when she noticed Smith walking in front of her. Hawkes, who had been walking behind her, went forward and joined Smith, and then, on her putting her hand in her pocket, she missed her purse, containing a £5 note, a shilling, and some bronze. She followed Hawkes and Smith to the corner of Kenmuir-road, and then the two men commenced running. A third man then joined them and ran also. Police-constable Simmons, 400J, stopped Hawkes, who said he was "running a bloke who had the purse." Pointing to Stole, he said "It's all right, he ain't it," and called upon him to come and see him righted. Simmons came up with Smith, and held him and Hawkes until assistance arrived, and the two men were taken to the police station. A wheelwright named Harrison caught Stole, who also said he was running after the thief. At the station Stole said he knew nothing about it, but on his being searched a £5 note was found rolled up and concealed in the band of his drawers. On Hawkes was found 2s. 8d., and on Smith 2s. 7d. Stole, on the note being found upon him, said the police must have put it there.—All the prisoners were convicted.—Stole was sentenced to eighteen and Hawkes and Smith to six months' hard labour.

**THE PROCEEDS OF A BURGLARY.**—John McCarthy, 45, labourer, was indicted for stealing twenty-seven pairs of boots, value £6 15s., the property of Mr. Robert Haskett, wholesale bootmaker, of Acorn-street, Limehouse. Mr. Le Breton prosecuted.—Between Saturday evening, September 23rd, and the following Monday the prosecutor's premises were broken into and the property mentioned stolen. The prisoner attempted to pawn a pair of the stolen boots, but the pawnbroker noticing that they bore the same mark as those circulated by the police as the proceeds of a burglary, asked him where he lived. As the prisoner gave an address at which he knew he could not live he was given into custody.—The jury found the prisoner guilty, and as nothing was known against him previously the learned chairman said he would treat it as the prisoner's first offence, and sentenced him to four months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

**STABBING.**—Charles Lamston, 23, labourer, was indicted for maliciously wounding Sophia King.—The prosecutrix had lived with the prisoner for four years, but separated from him on the 5th of this month. On the 10th, the prisoner met her in the street and asked her some questions about their child. He then quarrelled with the prosecutrix, tore up her hat, and cut her jacket in several places. He also stabbed her on the arm with some sharp instrument.—The prisoner said the wound on the arm was caused by an old nail, but the doctor said it was undoubtedly inflicted with some sharp instrument like a razor.—The prisoner was found guilty, and was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

**ASSAULT ON A POLICEMAN.**—Daniel Daley, 33, lather, was indicted for maliciously wounding John Flowers, a metropolitan police-constable, when in the execution of his duty as such constable. Mr. A. B. Kelly prosecuted; Mr. Thorne Cole defended.—The prosecutor was on duty in Hornsey-road at eleven on the night of October 9th, when he was sent for to eject a man from the Queen's Arms public-house. He found a fight was taking place inside, and caught hold of a man named Biggs and the prisoner, and put them outside. He fell on the ground, and during the struggle let go of the man. Daley had a hammer in his hand, and turning towards the prosecutor said, "You—I will murder you with this." Prosecutor said, "Don't use that Harry;" at the same time the prisoner aimed a blow at him. He drew his truncheon and warded off the blow, which was aimed at his right eye. In doing so he hit Biggs on the head, who fell to the ground. The prisoner then made another blow at him, and they both struggled together. The prisoner then struck him a violent blow with the hammer behind his left ear. He fell exhausted from loss of blood, which was running down his face and neck. He then blew his whistle, and Constable Moss came to his assistance. Biggs and the prisoner were then near to the skull. He also had a scalp wound on the top of the head. Biggs had a mark on his forehead, which might have been caused by a constable's staff.—Mr. Cole contended that the prosecutor had used more violence than was necessary in consequence of his being single-handed.—Edward Sexton stated he saw the constable bring the two men out of the house, and without any provocation whatever draw his staff and strike Biggs on the head with it, and then strike the prisoner, who fell with the prosecutor on the kerb. He was certain no hammer was used.—Isidor Biggs said on leaving the public-house he was struck by the prosecutor and knocked down. When he came to his senses, he got up from the ground and walked away. He was taken out of the public-house because he was "rowing" with a man. At the police court he was charged with being drunk and disorderly, and was bound over to keep the peace. He was quite sure no hammer was used.—The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, with hard labour.—Mr. Underhill awarded Flowers £2 2s. in addition to his expenses.

**THE DANGERS OF THE STREETS.**—George Biggs, 39, a cabinet-maker, was indicted for maliciously wounding Wadyslaw Borutzki, and also for assaulting one Wadyslaw Piscorski.—Mr. A. Hutton prosecuted; and Mr. Marshall Hall defended.—The prosecutor Borutzki and the defendant both carry on business as cabinet-makers in the Hampstead-road, and it appeared they had been in the habit of lending each other tools. On the 5th of October the prisoner asked the prosecutor to return some of his tools, which the prosecutor did, but on leaving the shop the prisoner told Borutzki that he had not returned a screw-bit. An alteration ensued, and when Borutzki was in the act of putting the accused out of his shop it was alleged the defendant stabbed him with a contribit.—In the course of

the case it was stated that the defendant offered £5 as compensation, which had been refused.—At the suggestion of the learned chairman, Mr. Hutton had a consultation with his client, after which he stated that no compensation would be accepted.—A man named Piscorski was called, and stated that he saw the struggle going on, and knew that the prosecutor had been injured, but could not say by whom.—The foreman of the jury intimated that they had heard enough of the case, and returned a verdict of not guilty, adding, "At the same time, we should like all of them to leave the country."

**ROBBERY OF DIAMOND RINGS.**—William Johnson, 23, was indicted for breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Mr. Henry Loveland Lawrence, a pawnbroker, of Upper-street, Highgate, and stealing therefrom twenty-five gold and diamond rings. The prisoner pleaded guilty.—On the afternoon of the 17th inst. the prisoner, in the most barefaced manner, deliberately smashed a large plate-glass window, and seizing a tray of diamond and other rings ran off with it. When stopped the prisoner had the tray of rings in his possession, which he at once threw into the gutter. Twenty out of the twenty-five rings were recovered.—As this appeared to be his first offence the prisoner was only sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

**OLD BAILEY TRIALS.**

**COUNTERFAIR COIN CASES.**—Henry Harrold, 23, pleaded guilty to having in his possession a mould and other implements for coining counterfeit money. Mr. Wilmett prosecuted.—The prisoner was watched by the police and seen to attempt to pass a counterfeit florin. He was followed to his lodging, and a mould, together with all the necessary utensils for coining, were found on his premises.—He was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.—William Brown, 40, pleaded guilty to a similar offence, and he was also sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.—Thomas Edwards, 45, was convicted of having nineteen counterfeit half-crowns in his possession, with intent to utter them. Mr. Wilkinson prosecuted.—On September 24th the prisoner was taken into custody for stealing meat from a butcher's shop in the New Cut. On his being searched, a number of counterfeit half-crowns were found in the lining of his coat.—His answer to the charge was that some one must have put the base coins into his pocket at a lodging-house where he had slept.—The prisoner was found guilty, and several previous convictions were proved against him, the punishment in one case being penal servitude.—The prisoner was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

**POISONERY.**—Alfred Newton Timpton, 43, clerk, was indicted for forging a cheque for £500, with intent to defraud his partner, Mr. Poland, Q.C., and Mr. Grain prosecuted; and Mr. Besley defended.—On the application of Mr. Besley the case was adjourned until the next session, when he would be able to lay extenuating circumstances before the court.

**THE CASE-BOX ROBBERIES.**—John Weston pleaded guilty to breaking and entering the house of Ada Longman, and stealing a case-box containing £33 13s. 6d., and a bill of exchange for £10 14s. 5d., and he also admitted a previous conviction.—He was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

**WATCH SNATCHING.**—Jane Burnford, 39, pleaded guilty to stealing a watch pendant from the person of Robert Duff. She also admitted a previous conviction, and was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.—The Prisoner: Thank you, sir. God bless you.

**POST OFFICE ROBBERY.**—Launcelot Francis Harrison Stanley, 21, a rural postman, pleaded guilty to stealing a post letter containing a postal order for £s.—It appeared that the prisoner was an educated man and a good linguist, and was driven to enter the service of the Post Office as a letter-carrier at £1s. a week because he could not get any other employment. He had made an unfortunate marriage. His father was a clergyman abroad.—Sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

**NOT GUILTY.**—Clara Vickers and Douglas Lettie Felgate surrendered to take their trial for obtaining goods from different West-end tradesmen by false pretences.—The charges had been dismissed by the magistrate in the police court, and the prosecution was under the *Excessive Indictments Act*. The case was recently reported. The accused were court dressmakers, and the allegation was that they had obtained goods by false pretences.—The defence was that the accused carried on a legitimate trade, but that they had been unfortunate.—Mr. Williams, who defended, spoke to her speaking to another gentleman, and exhibited his displeasure at such conduct by catching hold of her and slapping her face.—The complainant, a stylishly-dressed woman, said that early on the morning of the 13th inst. she was returning home from the theatre where she was engaged, and met the accused, who committed the assault complained of. She screamed, and a constable came to her assistance. Smith had offered her marriage, but she refused to accept him.—In answer to Mr. George F. Bell, who defended, witness said she was playing at the Empire Theatre of Varieties. When she lost the last train she had to get home the best way she could. She held up her hand to ward off the blows, but did not strike him.—Police-constable Pike, 311 V, proved having seen the accused catch hold of the complainant and strike her in the face.—Mr. Mead fined him 40s., and ordered him to pay 2s. costs.—The mons was at once paid.

**ASSAULT ON AN ACTRESS.**

Mr. Thomas Arthur Smith, residing at 211, Everleigh-road, Battersea, appeared to answer a summons for assaulting Miss Florence Henderson, member of the theatrical profession, residing at 261, Lavender Hill.—Mr. Hanne, who represented the complainant, said she had been on friendly terms with the defendant, who was annoyed at her speaking to another gentleman, and exhibited his displeasure at such conduct by catching hold of her and slapping her face.—The complainant, a stylishly-dressed woman, said that early on the morning of the 13th inst. she was returning home from the theatre where she was engaged, and met the accused, who committed the assault complained of. She screamed, and a constable came to her assistance. Smith had offered her marriage, but she refused to accept him.—In answer to Mr. George F. Bell, who defended, witness said she was playing at the Empire Theatre of Varieties. When she lost the last train she had to get home the best way she could. She held up her hand to ward off the blows, but did not strike him.—Police-constable Pike, 311 V, proved having seen the accused catch hold of the complainant and strike her in the face.—Mr. Mead fined him 40s., and ordered him to pay 2s. costs.—The mons was at once paid.

**SU'CIDIE OF A YOUNG LADY.**

A shocking discovery was made the other day at a house in Meadow-street, Moss-side, Manchester, where two young ladies named Bates resided. The sisters carried on business together as tobacconists. On Monday Florence, the elder one, went to Llandudno, leaving her sister in charge of the shop. On Tuesday afternoon she returned, and finding the shop closed, went to the house, which was also found to be locked up. She then borrowed a key and went upstairs, where a shocking spectacle presented itself, her sister Louisa having evidently shot herself during the night. In the right hand was a five-chamber revolver. Judging from appearances she had contemplated going to bed, but after undressing had not possession of the revolver and shot herself in the mouth, inflicting injuries which no doubt caused instantaneous death. When her body was discovered the gas was still burning and the blind was drawn. Miss Florence Bates stated that her sister had had the revolver since Christmas. Her age was seventeen.—At the inquest on Thursday it was stated that for six months the deceased had been low-spirited, and last Sunday she confessed to her sister that she had been seduced during her sister's absence at Llandudno.—A verdict of suicide during temporary insanity was returned.

**CHASING AN ABSCONDING CLERK.**

At the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday, before the Recorder, Oswald Rendall Miles, clerk, pleaded guilty to stealing £150 belonging to his employers. Mr. Grain prosecuted; and Mr. Lynn defended.—The circumstances of the case were extraordinary. The prisoner was of cushion-court, and it was the practice of the firm to leave a number of signed cheques in charge of the chief clerk to be filled up for the amounts due. The prisoner in June contrived to obtain possession of one of these cheques, which he filled up for the sum of £815, and as the signature was genuine, he readily obtained the money, and shortly afterwards absconded. The fraud was not discovered until some time afterwards, and nearly a month elapsed before a warrant was obtained for the prisoner's apprehension. Sergeant Mitchell, of the City police, chased the runaway to New York, Chicago, and several other American cities, and ultimately came up with him at a place called Fargo, 2,000 miles from New York. The prisoner at once recognised him, and said to a gentleman who had accompanied him for the purpose of identifying the criminal, "Hello, Fred! what the devil brings you here?" He appeared very anxious to discover how the officer had found him out, and Sergeant Mitchell told him that he would inform him later on. When asked if he had got any money, he said that he had placed £250 in the bands of a gentleman at a place he described, and Mitchell had to take the prisoner another 100 miles in order to get that amount. The prisoner appeared to have enjoyed himself very liberally before his arrest. He described himself as the Hon. Oswald Miles, gave champagne luncheons, and indulged in other extravagances, which accounted for the expenditure of the remainder of the money. Sergeant Mitchell at one time nearly lost the scent, but a black man who had been travelling in the same railway car with the prisoner, gave a description of a young man he saw alight on the platform, and the officer at once knew this to be his man.—The only answer given to the charge was the youth of the prisoner, and the fact that he had been gambling on the Stock Exchange and lost his money.—He was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour.

In Pest a girl who was engaged as a nursemaid in the family of a banker was sent out in the afternoon with a child of 15 months in a perambulator and did not return. Next day she gave herself up to the police, and confessed that she had thrown the child, because it was troublesome, into the river, where it was drowned.

## LAST WEEK'S LAW AND POLICE.

**London Sessions.—Appeals.**

**The Tailors' Strike—Alleged Intimidation.**—Mr. Marmont said in this case the respondent was Mr. Lushington, the magistrate, who, sitting at the Thames Police Court, had passed sentence of three months' imprisonment with hard labour on the appellant, Asher Cohen, for that, he, with a view to compel one Emanuel Jacobs, to abstain from doing an act which he had a legal right to do, did unlawfully use violence to and intimidate Emanuel Jacobs on the 12th September. The proceedings were taken under the 38 and 39 Vic. cap. 86, sec. 7. The two points for consideration were those of violence and the severity of the sentence. The assault took place during the recent strike of tailors at the East-end. Jacobs, who is an apprentice to the trade, was on his way to business at half-past six on the morning of the 12th September, and when near his place of business was stopped by Cohen, who asked him where he was going. He replied that he was going to work, and that he must go, as he was an apprentice. Cohen then told him he must not go, struck him in the face, knocked him down, and again struck him. A number of witnesses were called in support of the conviction, and for the appellant Mr. Forrest Fulton called several persons, who stated Jacobs first assaulted Cohen. He also contended there was no corroboration of the alleged threat by the appellant. The court affirmed the conviction, with costs.

**Otrageous Assault on a Conductor.**—Mr. Marmont said that Babbey, the appellant, had been sentenced to twenty-one days' hard labour for an assault on Joseph Shillito, a conductor in the employ of the General Omnibus Company. On the night of the 13th September the appellant entered an omnibus at the Elephant and Castle and paid 2d. for his fare to Shoreditch Church. He rode beyond that distance, and was asked for an extra penny. The appellant then made use of the most disgusting language and violently assaulted Shillito.—Mr. Grabin, on behalf of the appellant, said he could not dispute the facts, but called several witnesses to character. The court affirmed the conviction, with costs. Mr. Underhill remitted the sentence to five months' imprisonment with hard labour (two months for the assault, and three months for the robbery).

### Clerkenwell.

**Incident at Tipton.**—Thomas Burke, 13, a labourer, of no home, was charged with stealing from the person of Lionel Ernest Garrett, a nickel silver watch, value £12 6d., at Whitecross-street. Prosecutor, a warehouseman, said on September 20, while in a crowd in Whitecross street, he felt some one pulling his watch from his pocket. He turned round and saw the prisoner running off. The prosecutor gave chase, but after proceeding some distance, Burke ran into an empty house. As prosecutor was about to enter the passage prisoner struck him on the wrist with a piece of iron and shut the door. A constable came up shortly afterwards, and witness went into the house with him, but could not find Burke. He gave a description of the prisoner to the police, and Detective Stanley, 42 G, arrested Burke in Whitecross-street.—Mr. Horace Smith sentenced Burke to five months' imprisonment with hard labour (two months for the assault, and three months for the robbery).

### Thames.

**A Very Mixed Tale.**—Walter King and Anna Cradley were charged with a robbery from the person.—John Barber, a dock labourer, of Nottingham-street, Bethnal Green, said he got intoxicated on Friday night, but could recollect what happened to him. As he turned out of York-road, Ratcliffe, he saw the male prisoner. He lost some money from his inside coat pocket. The latchkey produced was his property, and he had it in his trousers pocket.—Benjamin Martin, 40 S.J., said that at twelve o'clock on Friday night he was in York-road, when he saw prosecutor with the prisoners and a woman not in custody. The prosecutor was holding himself up by a post, and he saw the prisoner riding his pockets, and he took something from the left jacket pocket, which he held up. The prisoner and the woman walked with the prosecutor to a barbershop window, and he saw something in the male prisoner's hand, and the female not in custody snatched at it, but it fell on the ground. The male prisoner stooped and picked it up. The male prisoner left the post and fell on his face. The male prisoner went towards the prosecutor, and just as he was about to pick him up witness touched him on the shoulder and told him he should take him into custody for robbing a drunken man.—Mr. Saunders discharged the prisoners.

### Westminster.

**The Troubles of a Convict.**—Edward Koefe, a powerful man, arrested at Chelsea, was charged before Mr. Shiel with not reporting himself to the police, he being a person sentenced to their supervision.—In 1883 prisoner was sentenced to five years' penal servitude and three years' police supervision for larceny from the person, and since his discharge he reported himself with regularity until quite recently, when he failed to notify his change of address at the local police station, although specially warned that he must do so.—Defendant said he had been getting his time, and the inspector at the station thought him too drunk to be brought before the court on Friday.—Mr. Alderman Tyler fined Abey 2s. and 2s. costs. Hall, who had not brought his license with him, was remanded.

### Cudlhall.

**Crueity to a Horse.**—Jeffrey Hall, 32, cabman, and Samuel Abey, proprietor, 5, Bridge-place, Southwark Bridge-road, were charged with cruelty to a horse, the former by working it while lame, and the latter by allowing it to be so worked. Hall was further charged with being drunk and driving to the common danger.—Police-constable Blunt, 849, stated that he saw Hall driving the animal, which was attached to a cab, in the Minories. Noticing that he was drunk, and that the horse was lame, the constable took him into custody. Abey was inside the cab, and said that he was the owner.—Mr. Sangster, veterinary surgeon, said that he had examined the horse, which was lame, and not fit to work. It was cruelty to work it.—Hall denied being drunk, and said that what made the constable think he was not sober was because he had an impediment in his speech.—The constable said that he was unable to stand, and the inspector at the station thought him too drunk to be brought before the court on Friday.—Mr. Alderman Tyler fined Abey 2s. and 2s. costs. Hall, who had not brought his license with him, was remanded.

### Marlborough-street.

**Charge of Forgery.**—William Sayer, 24, a former of Oxford-street, Southampton, was brought up on remand, before Mr. De Ruzen, charged with having forged and uttered a cheque for £200 with intent to defraud the Union Bank of London. Mr. Monks, solicitor, prosecuted for the Union Bank; and Mr. Arthur Newton, solicitor, defended. The evidence given previously was that Sayer gave himself up to Inspector Stroud, who held a warrant for his arrest, on the morning of the 12th inst. and made a statement to the effect that while in the house of a doctor, of the name of Mott, he saw a cheque-book lying on the table, and, without giving a thought to the consequences, made out a cheque for £200 and signed it with the name of Dr. Mott. Having cashed it at the Argyle-place branch of the Union Bank, he went to Birmingham and thence to Southampton. By the advice of friends there he gave himself up to the police. He believed all the money had been refunded, and he had made every reparation that lay in his power to Dr. Mott. He could assign no reason for committing the act, as he could obtain money whenever he wanted it.—Mr. Monks now applied to the magistrate to be allowed to withdraw the charge of forgery, and merely to prefer a charge of stealing a cheque.—Mr. De Ruzen, however, said that he would have to deal with the case as it came before him. He did not consider that he would be justified in allowing the serious charge to be withdrawn.—Dr. Charles George Mott, staying at the Great Northern Hotel, said that the cheque produced had been taken from his book, which he left in his room at a lodgings-house in Highbury-road, St. John's Wood, on September 25th. A few days later, while in Yorkshire, he had a telegram from his bankers which caused him to make inquiries.—Mr. Marcus Mott, a barrister, the brother of Dr. Mott, said that on the 12th inst. he received the sum of £200 from a relative of the prisoner. He went to the Union Bank and offered them the money, but they refused to accept it. A few days later he saw the secretary of the bank, and left a cheque for the amount with him, refusing to keep it any longer.—Mr. De Ruzen committed the prisoner for trial.

### BETTER HAVE ADMITTED IT AT ONCE.

Annie Davis, a young woman wearing a red "garibaldi" from Batten-street, Fulham, was charged with being drunk and disorderly in Brixton.—Police-constable 337 F, Division deposited late on Friday night he saw the prisoner following a four-wheeled cab with luggage. When the cab stopped the gentleman told him he did not require his services. Witness requested him to go away. The prisoner, who was drunk, used abusive language, and that he would not leave the cab, and challenged him to fight. They had a "round or two" on the pavement. Witness took him to the station, and on the way he tried to follow him.—The prisoner was inexpressibly reticent for what had occurred.—Mr. Plowden said that kind of nuisance must be put stop to. Men were in the habit of running after cabs, and annoying persons who did not require their services.—The prisoner must do something for an honest living.—The constable said he had known the prisoner for some time as a "cab-runner" in South Kensington.—The assistant-superintendent stated that the prisoner was a good workman if he liked to follow his trade.—Mr. Plowden said the prisoner has, or seven days.

**An Owner Found.**—Walter Andrew Beecroft, a shoemaker, was re-examined on the charge of having a lady's mantle in his possession and not giving a satisfactory account of the same.—Police-constable Stein, who arrested the prisoner, said since last week an owner had been found for the mantle.—Miss Florence Goldring, who resided in Lambeth Grove-road, Notting Hill, identified the mantle as the property of her mother. She said she cut it from the hair. It was worth £5.—The prisoner repeated his statement that he found the mantle, and said he told the constable where he picked it up. The constable stated there was no sign of dirt on the mantle, though it was a wet night.—Acting on that defence, Mr. Plowden remanded the prisoner for committal.—Edward Mahoney, labourer, was also re-examined on the charge of being in the unlawful possession of seven articles of wearing apparel and a silver watch in Princes Street, which he represented had been given to him.—The constable stated that he had not been able to find the gentleman.—Mr. Plowden committed the prisoner for one month.

### Lambeth.

**The Schoolboys' Strike.**—Elijah Goodey, 14, a smart-looking lad, who was attired in the workhouse clothing, was charged on remand with acting in a disorderly manner and throwing stones in Regent's-road, Kennington.—The prisoner was one of a gang of boys who joined in the "School Board boys' strike," their demands being "no cane or stick; no home lessons less hours at school; and three free dinners per week." That was the "manifesto" issued, and amongst others the present prisoner was one of the leaders of the movement in a certain district. He had marched at the head of some 100 boys who had "struck" to a school in the neighbourhood of Regent-street, and there made a "demonstration," and when the master came out the prisoner was seen by Police-constable 274 L to throw stones at the master. The prisoner, at the same time, with others, shouted out to the boys to "strike." The boy was remanded for a week, and on his re-appearance on Saturday to be set at liberty as he was afraid of further confinement.—The master of the school said he had to take some conduct home,

her purse from her grasp, the prisoner made off at full speed down the street, followed by some people who had seen what had occurred. The prisoner was stopped by two police pensioners, who handed him over to the custody of Constable Kyan, 300 S.R.—Assistant-gaoler Barrett informed the magistrate that the prisoner had already suffered twelve months' imprisonment and five years' penal servitude.—Mr. Cooke sent the prisoner for trial.

### Inquests.

**The Discovery in a Railway Carriage.**—Mr. A. B. Hicks resumed and concluded his inquiry at the Star and Garter, Battersea, into the circumstances attending the death of a male child, of unknown parentage, whose body was found in a third-class compartment of the 2.20 p.m. train from London Bridge to Battersea Park, on the 21st ult.—It will be remembered that the child was wrapped, first in some articles of clothing and then in a sheet of brown paper bearing the address of a gentleman at the West-end. The cause of death was suffocation, produced through a wet cloth being placed over the nose and mouth.—Detective-inspector Barnes, of the Criminal Investigation Department, who had had the case in hand, now reported that he had been unable to trace the guilty parties.—The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown.

### London Death in Disgrace.

On Saturday.—On Saturday, the 27th October, the deputy-coroner for Westminster held an inquiry at St. Martin's Vestry Hall, relative to the death of John Bishop, aged 64, a wireworker, who expired whilst at work under sad circumstances.—The deceased, who resided at Stoke Newington, was in the employment of Mr. Hughes, a wireworker, at 37, Drury-lane, and was at work at his bench on Wednesday evening, when he complained to a fellow-workman, named John Dickinson, of feeling unwell. Suddenly deceased fell to the floor, and on the arrival of a doctor life was pronounced to be extinct.—Dr. Bremner stated that he made a post mortem examination, and found all the organs of the body healthy with the exception of the lungs. Death was due to syncope from acute inflammation of the lungs, accelerated by heat at work at the time.—A verdict in accordance with the medical testimony was returned.

**SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A WORKHOUSE DISPENSER.**—Mr. Wynne E. Baxter held an inquiry at the Poplar Town Hall into the circumstances attending the death of Caroline Page, aged 33, the widow of a ship's cook, lately living at 10, Chalcot-street, Poplar.—Adelaide Single, of 160, Upper North-street, Poplar, stated that the deceased was her daughter, and she had been a widow two years. She had not been well lately, but they thought she was getting better. On Wednesday witness was sent for, and found her bed, and she died in witness's arms. Deceased was to have been married on the 20th.—Jane Gray stated that the deceased was her landlady, and witness believed she had been suffering from dropsy. She was not so ill, however, as to necessitate her keeping her bed. On Wednesday witness found her vomiting, so called in a neighbour, and they got her into bed and sent for Dr. Harvey, who came and saw her, but she died a few minutes after midnight.—Mrs. Hannah Willoughby stated that she lived near the deceased, and knew her as a neighbour. On Wednesday she was called in to see her, and found her very ill in bed. She complained that she could not get her breath. Witness asked if she should fetch a doctor, but deceased said she had no money. As the woman seemed dying, witness went to the relieving officer, and subsequently saw Dr. Harvey, the parish doctor, who called and saw the deceased. He wrote out a prescription and told witness to get the medicine. She went to the dispensary, but the dispenser was not going to his dinner, and though she asked him to serve her at once, he said she must come back after he had his dinner. She said, "Then the woman must die," but he again said she was to come after dinner.—Richard Henry Jones, dispenser at the Poplar Union, said the last witness came to him at 1.30 p.m. and asked for some medicine. He had then exceeded his time, and had failed to get his dinner, so he asked her to come back later on. Witness said that if he did not get his dinner at the proper time he would not be able to get it at all.—A Juror: Are these people to die because you want your dinner?—Witness: I did not know it was an urgent case. I thought the woman was cross at having to come back again.—The Coroner: There is not a week passes but that I have complaints about the poor law system.—Dr. Harvey, the parish doctor deposed that he was called to the woman and found her in a dying condition. She only lived ten hours, the cause of death being Bright's disease. Witness said there were three places in the district where medicine could be obtained in urgent cases, but this was not generally known. He promised, however, to give it greater publicity in future.—A Juror: But I don't consider it right that a person should be left to die just because a man wants his dinner.—The Coroner: It was a hopeless case from the first, but even when dying a person is given medicine. I don't think you can attach any blame to the dispenser.—A Juror: But to save her surely a man would go without food for twenty-four hours if need be.—The Coroner: Yes, but in this case it would have been useless.—Eventually the jury returned a verdict of death from Bright's disease.

**DYING IN HAMMERSMITH.**—At the Islington Coroner's Court, Dr. G. Bradford Thomas held an inquiry touching the death of Edward Barrett, aged 25, a driver in the service of the London Omnibus Carriage Company, lately residing at 11, Hendon-street, Kentish Town.—As another driver in the same company, named James Painter, was walking along Blandford-street, Camberwell-road, shortly before midnight on Monday, he saw a bus approaching, and the driver, who had let go of his reins, was struggling to undo his necktie. The horses were going "anyhow." Painter helped the coachman down, and he was choking and noise coming from his mouth. He at once seized him in the bosom of the bus, which happened to be empty, and drove him to the surgery of Dr. George Verge, Upper Grosvenor-road, who administered a draught to him and ordered his removal to the Great Northern Central Hospital. Thither Painter immediately drove the bus, and the deceased was taken into the hospital on an ambulance, but he was found by Dr. Lester, the house-surgeon, to be dead. Barrett had for some time been an out-patient of the hospital, he suffering from consumption, and his widow said, "The poor wretch often tried him severely, but though in, he would not consent to work." Death was due to subacute following the bursting of an artery in the lungs.—The jury returned a verdict according, and commented further for the promptitude with which he had accordingly released.

**Stratford.**—  
**Alleged Falsification.**—Charles Collins, alias Smith, 21, an engineer, of 56, Mary-le-Bone-road, Paddington, was charged with obtaining £500 from David Lawrence, the landlord of the Rising Sun, Paddington, on 21st Oct., from John Vale, the landlord of the Falcon Inn, at East Ham, and £200 from Edward's Arms, a grocer, of No. 1, The Terrace, Plaistow. Mr. J. Wills, jun., prosecuted.—The case for the prosecution was that on September 19th, the prisoner, while in the Rising Sun, asked Mrs. Weston to change him a cheque for £50 2s. 1d. on the London and County Bank, and as he represented that he had an account at one of the branches, he received £100 money. In due course the cheque came back, and when it was cashed, it was discovered that the prisoner had not got £100 from Mr. Vale on a similar cheque, and that he was in the company of a woman who changed the cheque from the same bank at Mr. Thorpe's.—Detectives report. Neillish approached the prisoner at his house, when he became very violent, and, taking up a poker threatened to smash the glass. Neillish seized with him, and after a brief struggle secured the poker and took him to the station. Here he admitted that he had the money from Mrs. Wibrow, but declared that he had not got it by false pretences.—The bench permitted the charge as to Mr. Thorpe to be withdrawn, and on the other two charges committed the prisoner for trial.

**Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution.**—  
**A Financial Crisis.**—On Saturday a special general meeting of the governors of this institution was held at the Cambridge Hotel, St. George's-in-the-East, to consider the present position and prospects of the institution in connection with the proposed reduction of pensions. The suggestion was to reduce them to the amount at which they stood when the society was founded and for many years subsequently, down to £500, viz., £20 to members and £25 to widows of members. Considerable interest has been evinced in the position of the institution, which affects the "men on the road" all over the country.—The chairman said the meeting was one of the greatest possible importance to the future of the society, and he would be very sorry if any course was adopted which would prejudice the future prospects of an institution which in the past had been of so much benefit to commercial men. It would be nothing short of a serious calamity to the commercial men of this country if anything was done to break up the institution. (Cheers.)—Mr. J. T. Oliver, chairman of the board of management, said they wished to obtain the advice of the subscribers in the present difficult. According to the balance-sheet, they had only £100 in hand sufficient to meet their present liabilities. Then, there were thirty-three candidates for election in December, which would mean the expenditure of another £1,200. There was no other course open but to reduce the pensions.—Mr. T. F. Blackwell (the treasurer), was not disposed to take such a desperate view of the situation as did some of his colleagues. With £30,000 invested he did not think the time had come for the reduction of the annuities. He advocated that they should make a very vigorous and united effort to obtain increased funds.—Mr. T. Panton, as a member of the board, deprecated the idea of using the invested funds for current expenses. Before the board elected new pensioners they should have a guarantee that the money would be forthcoming with which to pay them.—Mr. J. P. Rogers (Plymouth) was opposed to the reduction of the annuities from the £50 for members and the £25 for widows at which they at present stood. He suggested the formation of local committees in the provinces to increase the funds.—Mr. Brett thought they should approach the employers, or "merchants' princes," with the object of raising a special fund. He suggested a

reduction in the annuities for a year.—Mr. H. Braddon supported the last speaker's suggestion.—Mr. G. Jones having spoken, Mr. G. Taylor said he was strongly opposed to any reduction. He suggested taking £1,000 from the reserve fund ("No, no," and "Certainly not.") Nine-tenths of the men on the road were against a reduction.—Mr. A. P. Allen said that although sentiment would naturally creep into their deliberations, they would have to be guided by facts, and do the greatest good for the greatest number.—Mr. Fletcher advocated the continuance of their present payments. They should ask the employers to help them by getting all travellers to subscribe.—The chairman said they were at a crisis in the history of the society, and if they did not act with discretion the effects might be most prejudicial. The board of management said, "We cannot make bricks without straw," but, of course, they had to remember that they were pledged to those annuitants who were receiving pensions. He thought at present there should be no attempt to reduce the sum for the new annuitants, and not elect more than reasonable number. During the next twelve months they should try to raise a special fund of £1,000, and he would start it with £50. (Cheers.) The margin on their reserve fund was £26,000, and he thought they might trench on that in the interim.—Mr. Nicholson moved that the board be recommended to reduce from £50 to £40, and £25 to £22.—Mr. Hampson (York) moved an amendment negating the proposal, and recommending some provincial men being placed on the board.—Mr. Blackwell proposed another amendment that the whole question be referred to the Finance Committee, while at the December election two men and four women should be elected at the reduced amount.—Mr. G. Taylor seconded this, but after a long discussion the amendment of Mr. Hampson that the pensions should remain at their present figure was carried almost unanimously.

### THE LATEST MOVE IN IRELAND.

A circular has been sent to all the National League branches in county Tipperary, requesting them to nominate six representatives to attend the convention to be held at Thurles on the 25th inst., for the inauguration of the Tenant's Defence League. All the priests of the county are invited to take part in the proceedings at the convention. Another circular has been sent by the Lord Mayor of Dublin to the public bodies in Tipperary county, authorising each of them to nominate six members to attend the convention. His lordship says it is desirable that the public bodies should be represented, as the questions to be discussed will concern the whole community.

### WHAT WE EAT.

At the Newcastle Police Court on Saturday two men named Lowther and Miller were charged by Inspector Aphra of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Evidence was given of a number of horses being forced on to an Antwerp steamer in a distressed condition. There were about fifty horses on board, and the inspector said he had been told by a man on the boat that there was no regular trade with Germany in old horses. The first-class animals were sold for beef, the second class for sausages, but the use to which the others were put was a mystery. Mr. Justice Stephen, who knows the trade, said they were taken over to be killed for beef, and the inspectors on the other hand decided as to its wholesomeness. The men were each fined £1 and costs, or a month's imprisonment.

### DEARS.—PARIS EXHIBITION.

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### DEARS.—FACILE PRINCEPS.

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### DEARS.—HIGHEST POSSIBLE AWARD.

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### DEARS.—ONLY GOLD MEDAL AND DIPLOMA.

### DEARS.—ONLY GOLD MEDAL AND DIPLOMA.

### DEARS.—For TOILET SOAP.

### DEARS.—in COMPETITION with ALL the WORLD.

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**"THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.**

There were a little under 46,000,000 letters posted in New South Wales last year.

The steamer *Brooklyn*, from Darien for New York, is thought to have been lost with her crew, numbering eighteen.

The Swiss Government has ordered 75,000 rifles of a new pattern from a manufactory in the Canton of Soleure.

The Solicitor-general has now ranked himself among those who advocate the abolition of the purchase of adrowsions.

A month ago an old gentleman living at Deeping St. James, a village near Spalding, buried his fifth wife. He now lies interred in the same grave.

A publican, named Patrick Kelly, has been found murdered at Sligo. The man's head had been dreadfully battered in, apparently with a hatchet.

The London County Council have determined to apply to Parliament for powers to purchase and remove the block of buildings between Holwell-street and the Strand.

The journeymen bakers of Rochester and Chat-ham are being canvassed with a view to a combination to demand an increase of wages and a decrease of the hours of work.

At Bromley, Kent, Stephen Conway, a tailor, was summoned for assaulting Mary A. Farmer, a married woman, by kissing her. He was fined 4s., including costs.

The working expenditure of our railway companies rose from thirty-five millions and three-quarters in 1887 to nearly thirty-six millions and a half in 1888.

The Greeks in London have sent the Princess Sophie a splendid dinner service for fifty persons. The workmanship of the massive gold plate is exquisite.

They are reducing the salaried establishment at Sheerness Dockyard. The first assistant to the chief engineer is among the abandoned posts; that one step effects a saving of £353 a year.

A boy named Porter has died at Loughborough under unusual circumstances. A fortnight ago a pine cone got into his windpipe, and tracheotomy was performed. Death has now resulted from an abscess which formed in the larynx.

In consequence of the heavy rainfall of the last few days, large tracts of low-lying land in Kent are flooded. In the neighbourhood of Canterbury the Stour has overflowed its banks, and many acres of grazing land are under water.

The railway servants at Newcastle have reported the result of their interview with the directors of the North-Eastern Railway Company, which was favourable. The concession of better wages and hours is now regarded as inevitable.

Sofia has had a cab strike, but the men were brought to submission by the Government ordering the city firemen to drive in their stead. The cabmen in some cases have been imprisoned for breach of contract.

It is said that the doctors partly attribute the malady from which the King of Portugal suffered to his excessive smoking. It was no uncommon thing for him to smoke a hundred large green Havana cigars in four days.

At the village of Kinchdown, near Dover, a coastguard named Splatger, has been found dead in a shelter on his beat, with his head terribly shattered. A revolver was lying by his side, and it is supposed that he committed suicide by discharging the weapon in his mouth.

The forty-second anniversary of the Vegetarian Society, whose headquarters are in Manchester, was celebrated this week in Liverpool. A number of well-attended meetings were held, at which reports of the progress of the vegetarian movement were given.

The exuberance of debate suffered no decline last session. There were 8,545 speeches delivered, and of these only 1,625 were uttered by Ministers and 965 by ex-Ministers. To the balance, Mr. Sexton made an effective contribution of 145, and Mr. Healy 125.

In their ambitious attempt to out-Eiffel Eiffel, the directors of the projected London Tower Company have decided to offer two prizes of 500 and 250 guineas for the best designs. The tower is to be 1,250ft. high—one-fourth more lofty than the huge structure in Paris.

Our grave and inquisitive seigneurs—the members of Parliament—asked 5,745 questions last session. Mr. Balfour had to reply to 1,239; and the Irish Solicitor-general to 418. Happy Sir Edward Clarke, the English Solicitor-general, had just one query addressed to him.

At the first ordinary meeting of the Metropolitan Common Lodging-house Association, the Bishop of Marlborough presiding, it was stated that the intention was to open houses in every part of London under the direction of local committees. The company will be conducted on purely business lines, and it is hoped that a fair return will be made to the investors.

Charles Robert Burton was charged at Dalston with stealing a horse, trap, and set of harness, valued at £20. According to the evidence the prisoner hired the horse and trap of a livery stable-keeper near Finsbury Park, and was found next day at Barnet, where, it was said, he had tried to dispose of the property. A remand was granted.

At the Mansion House, two clerks, named Sayers and Barnes, have been remanded on a charge of stealing and receiving certain documents of title to land, the property of a gentleman named Hill. Some evidence was given against the prisoners, and Mr. Henderson, a solicitor, recognised as Mr. Hill's property some deeds which had been found in a parcel in possession of one of the prisoners.

William Chance, a labourer, was committed for trial from the Wandsworth Police Court this week on the charge of causing the death of an elderly man named Holmes. The prisoner, against whom a coroner's jury has returned a verdict of manslaughter, as already reported in *The People*, is stated to have challenged Holmes to fight and knocked him down twice, and he was taken home dead.

In Russia another and hitherto unexpected conspiracy has been brought to light. Numbers of students and of the more intelligent classes of the southern provinces are, it appears, affiliated to a political association in Austria-Poland, with the object of profiting by the defeat of Russia in a coming war to secure legislative independence under the supremacy of Austria. Many arrests have been effected.

The work of attending to trees in the Paris avenues, boulevards, and parks is in charge of 216 men, who are headed by a sub-enginner and two forest inspectors, and whose work costs \$35,000 per annum. Their work, however, does not include the Bois de Boulogne, which alone entails an annual expense of \$55,000, half of which goes in salary to the guards, gardeners, and workmen; nor does it comprise the Bois de Vincennes, which costs every year \$70,000fr.

At Worship-street Police Court, Samuel Fieldman, landlord of the Prince Albert, Broadfield-street, was charged with diluting his beer. An analyst called for the defence questioned the accuracy of the analysis of the Somersett House authorities, and questioned the methods by which the results had been ascertained; but Mr. Bushby held that the consensus of scientific opinion confirmed the practice pursued by the prosecution, and fined defendant £25 and costs.

Of twenty-six inmates of a Cincinnati hospital who sat down to dinner one day last week, fifteen were over sixty years of age, eight over seventy, one eighty-three, another eighty-seven, and at the head of the table sat a woman just 17 years old. The last mentioned was Mrs. Elizabeth Schulten, who had been an inmate of the hospital for two years. She was born in Nease, Westphalia, and remembered well seeing Napoleon just after his victory at Jena in 1806, and later on his disastrous retreat from Moscow. The old lady for a number

of years has been a strict vegetarian and a great lover of coffee.

The new Calais Harbour station has been opened for traffic.

The trial of Laurie, the alleged Arran murderer, is fixed to take place at Edinburgh on the 8th of November.

Sixteen persons, of whom four have since died, were injured in a disastrous explosion in a coal mine in the Choctaw Territory.

The Royal Burgh of Lillington received its charter from King Robert II. on October 23rd, 1385. It means to celebrate its quincentenary.

The death is announced of Viscount Torrington from typhoid fever. The deceased peer was born in 1841. He will be succeeded in the peerage by his son, who is at present only 3 years old.

With imposing ceremonial the new church built by the Duke of Newcastle, on his Nostell estate at Clumber, at a cost of £40,000, was opened on Tuesday by the Bishops of Southwell and Lincoln.

Garlands were hoisted at the mastheads and yardsarms of the Victory, in Portsmouth Harbour, on Monday, in commemoration of the anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar.

Lady Willoughby de Broke met with an accident whilst out cub hunting. She was thrown, and was for a time unconscious. Her ladyship was removed home, and is progressing favourably.

The Sultan of Zanzibar has given a written promise that all children born after the 1st of January next are free, but are to remain the Sultan's subjects if the parents are such.

It is stated that a bill will shortly be laid before the German Federal Council for the establishment of a subventioned line of steamers to East Africa, at an outlay of about 900,000 marks.

A long discussion took place this week at the meeting of the Commissioners of Sewers upon the exorbitant charges of the water companies, and it was determined to invite tenders to complete the artesian well at the eastern end of the City.

At the opening of the German Reichstag this week, the speech from the throne dwelt on the measures taken for the security of peace, and announced that further legislation would be proposed for a better distribution of the Army in the interests of training and organisation.

At Westminster Police Court, Arthur Harris, a carman, was charged with being drunk while in charge of a piauwotore van in Fulham-road, and damaging a cab to the extent of £25. Mr. Shell said he must protect the public, and sent him to gaol for a month.

Another body-making the thirty-eighth—was recovered from the Mossfield pit on Monday. Several others are known to be lying in the Cockshead level, but, although work is being constantly kept up in that part of the mine, these will not be reached for some days.

At Bury, Sir Henry James, M.P., opened a bazaar in aid of the funds of the Bury Recreation Grounds Committee. He spoke of the importance of providing, in thickly-populated districts, open spaces in which the people could spend a portion of their leisure hours.

Josiah Warren Lawler, 34, an American, described as the skipper of the yacht *Nevinsirk*, was at Portsmouth committed for trial on charges of inflicting grievous bodily harm on John Meades, seaman, by shooting him with a revolver, and with attempting to inflict bodily harm on John Butcher by the same means.

M. E. M. Needham, superintendent of the Midland Railway system, has issued a circular to all inspectors and station-masters, calling attention to the delay of trains and the serious interruptions to traffic which results from it, urging them to take such steps as will restore the working to its former punctuality.

At this week's meeting of the City Commissioners of Sewers, the report of the Streets Committee, recommending the acceptance of tenders from three electric lighting companies to light the eastern, central, and western parts of the City, was referred back to the committee for re-consideration.

A new cemetery having been provided by them at a cost of £10,000, the Grimsby Urban Sanitary Authority applied to the Bishop of Lincoln to dedicate it, consecration having been decided against. The bishop having declined, the town council have decided to ask the vicar to perform the ceremony, and, failing him, the ministers of the church in the employ of Messrs. Arthur and Co., wholesale clothiers, Leeds, numbering nearly a thousand, came out on strike the other day on the ground of excessive deductions from their wages for materials used and power supplied for their work.

Kaiser Wilhelm has just bestowed the Order of the Crown upon a Schwerin miller. While the Emperor was during his visit to the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg—driving into Schwerin his horses bolted. The miller courageously jumped at their head, and prevented a serious accident.

The Waifs and Strays Society, in its quarterly statement, just issued, states that there are at present 1,350 children under the care of the society, 683 being in the homes and 425 boarded out, while there are 279 in other church homes for whose maintenance the society is responsible.

At the Jersey Royal Court on Wednesday, five persons were charged with smuggling spirits into the island, the contraband goods being hidden in sacks of oats. The captain of the vessel which carried the spirits was fined £15, two other defendants were fined £10 each, and two women £5 each.

In New South Wales the Postmaster-general has had to engage the services of a gentleman who has made a special study of the Heathen Chinese's peculiarity of pauperism; and, thanks to his skill, coupled with a happy faculty of guessing, 1,350 Chinese letters with hieroglyphical addresses were finally placed in the right hands.

When Mrs. M'Dermid, the wife of a labourer living at Albert-street, Govan, went out, she left three young children in the house. Shortly after a neighbour, noticing smoke issuing from the door, entered the house. Poor little Susan, a child of three, was enveloped in flames. In a few hours she was dead.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach, speaking at a Conservative working men's association at Bristol, ridiculed the importance attached to recent bye-elections, and declared that disestablishment of the Church, promised by the Separatists, could not be thought till Home Rule had been determined, whenever that might be.

Nequin has an international beauty show which is being run on admirably democratic principles. Every visitor on leaving the show is asked to put into a ballot-box the number worn by the competitor whose charms seems to best deserve his or her suffrage. The champion beauty is, therefore, to be proclaimed by unrestricted suffrage.

The steamer *Santiago*, from Nassau, has arrived at New York, having on board seven of the crew of the English steamer *Burnmoor*, which was wrecked on the north of Turks Islands during the September gale. The men say that they were twenty-two days in an open boat without food, and had to quench their thirst by catching rain water as best they could.

The Bishop of Derry, in addressing the clergy of his diocese, made an explanation of his preaching at St. Mary's, Cardiff, on the occasion of the Church Congress. He said the whole complicated and elaborate function of that service was one to which, in a ministry of forty-two years, he had neither seen nor even conceived a parallel. He repeated his attachment to the principles of the Reformation.

The latest big fortune story comes from Grand Forks, North Dakota. Here it is:—Alexander Parkinson, a poverty-stricken farm labourer living there, has fallen heir to an estate worth \$1,000,000, besides an annual income of \$9,000 by the death of a brother in Kent. A few days ago he received notices of his brother's death from the family solicitors, and \$1,000 to defray his expenses to England.

The County Council was occupied for some time on Tuesday in discussing contracts recommended by their committees. In one case the matter was referred back to the committee, on the motion of Mr. John Burns, on the ground that the firm recommended was paying wages below trade union prices. In a second case, the objection was that a Liverpool firm had been preferred by the committee, although two London firms had tendered for the same work at lower prices.

The first war game of the winter season was played on Tuesday at the Horse Guards, in the presence of large numbers of officers of the household troops. The plan set for the occasion was connected with the defence of London, a subject largely engaging the attention of military officers, and especially in the Home District; and it was decided that as the subsequent meetings the same subject will be pursued in many places.

Arising out of the labour agitation in the metropolis, several demonstrations were held on Sunday, but none on a large scale. At Deptford Broadway, a body of men, mostly employed in the foreign cattle market met and protested against the Privy Council's restriction as to the landing of cattle from Schleswig-Holstein. At the same place, a number of house painters and decorators met and adopted a protest against the employment of Belgian workmen at a London theatre. A number of working men also assembled in Victoria Park.

and passed a vote of sympathy with the sufferers from the Silvertown strike and lock-out.

Three centenarian warrants recently appeared before the Melbourne city bench in one week.

The British born population of India is given at 59,793.

Last year no less than 2,583 persons died from cholera in Calcutta.

India contained in March, 1888, 203,477,728 souls.

Of these 60,684,373 belonged to the native states.

Felix Kamp killed his son and daughter near Charleston, West Virginia, a few nights ago. He was drunk, and the children refused him shelter.

The London Tramways Company carried 1,160,220 passengers last week, and received £5,531 ls. 4d.

A Chicago husband and wife both filed petitions for divorce on the same day, each without the knowledge of the other.

The Bishop of London intends to urge upon the younger clergy the necessity of good reading and of adapting their voices to the church or room in which they are ministering.

Little John Craig was swinging on a stair at Shawlands, Pollokshaws, when he overbalanced himself and fell to the ground. The poor boy never regained consciousness.

The Queen's favourite yacht Alberta has just been surveyed, and the whole of the forepart has been found to have fallen a prey to dry rot. It will cost £20,000 to put her into proper repair.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., presiding at the annual meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance, held at Manchester, spoke in encouraging terms of the prospects of the movement.

A boat belonging to the Winifred, of Jersey, has been picked up on the Cornish coast. The Winifred has been long missing, and is believed to be undoubtedly lost with all hands.

The vacant Scottish judgeship has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Glosier, sheriff of Perthshire. The appointment is worth £2,500 a year.

The ceremony of cutting the first sod of the West Highland Railway, an important section of the line near Fort William, was performed on Wednesday by the chairman of the company, General Lord Abinger.

Of the total receipts from passenger traffic last year as much as 72·4 per cent. was derived from third-class travellers, while only 14·7 per cent. was derived from first-class passengers, and 12·9 per cent. from second-class passengers.

Since 1854 the length of the railways of the United Kingdom has increased, in round numbers, from 8,000 to 20,000 miles, and the capital invested in railway shares has, in the same period, risen from £286,000,000 to £865,000,000.

Some experiments have been carried out at Aldershot with a view to test the capacity of a portion of the troops in General Sir Evelyn Wood's command to cope with the contingencies of modern warfare with savage tribes.

In his charge at a diocesan visitation, the Archbishop of Canterbury referred to the relations between the rich and the suffering poor, and suggested that the Church could supply the men and the spirit necessary to deal with the problem.

The National Thrift Society held the fifth of a series of open-air meetings on Wednesday at Loughborough Junction, when the speakers were Mr. Bowden Green, Mr. William Mist, and Mr. Robert Payne.

The female hands in the employ of Messrs. Arthur and Co., wholesale clothiers, Leeds, numbering nearly a thousand, came out on strike the other day on the ground of excessive deductions from their wages for materials used and power supplied for their work.

Two youths, named Thomas and Mayne, were carting away the refuse of some mining operations near Dolcoath mine, Cornwall, when they undermined the heap, and the refuse, which was being used for building purposes, fell on Thomas, who was crushed to death.

At the London School of Medicine for Women the very unusual event of two ladies—Miss Moffat and Miss Bennett—getting the highest possible marks has just occurred, and in consequence the scholarship of £50 has been divided between them.

Two fines of 20s. and costs have been imposed at the Liverpool Police Court on Maurice Mullay, the licensee of a public-house in Dickenson-street, Liverpool, for breaches of the licensing laws in supplying liquor to a girl 13 years of age, and permitting her to get drunk on the premises.

It has been found necessary to amputate the leg of Count Okuma, Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, whose life an assassin recently attempted to take. The operation was performed successfully, and the Minister is progressing favourably.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress were on Wednesday presented with gifts by representatives of the Ward of Cheap. In acknowledging them, his lordship expressed a hope that the many objects to which he had devoted his attention during his mayoralty would tend to the advancement of the best interests of the people.

The notorious Hoxton burglar, Wright, who is an inmate of the Portman Convict Prison, has received three dozen lashes for his share in an attempted mutiny, of which he was discovered

**HIGHGATE ABDUCTION CASE.**

**Trial of the Prisoner.**  
At the Central Criminal Court, Arthur Musket Yette, 29, auctioneer, was indicted for taking Florence Eleanor Dexter, an unmarried girl under the age of 18 years, out of the possession and against the will of her father, with criminal intent. Mr. Forrest Fulton and Mr. Gill appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Geoghegan for the defence.—Mr. Forrest Fulton said that the case was one with peculiarly disgusting details. After knowing the girl was only 17, the prisoner took her about to Croydon and the Hotel Metropole as his wife, while letters which had been found indicated that unusually revolting practices had taken place.—The father of the girl, Mr. H. Dexter, said that he was an agent to the London City Mission, and resided at the Cedars, Orchard-road, Highgate. His daughter Florence was only 17 years of age, though she was tall and looked older. A conversation took place between the prisoner and witness's wife, who told Yette the girl's age. Prisoner was unknown to him until April 27th last, when he called with his daughter and introduced himself. In the summer witness and his wife went to Folkestone for a holiday, leaving Florence in charge of the house. When they returned he found that his daughter had gone with the prisoner.

**Some Disgusting Letters**  
from the prisoner were found between the bed and the mattress in her bed-room, and when his daughter came back she was spoken to about them. She made various admissions and was placed under restraint, but she managed to effect her escape.—Cross-examined.—He did not institute these proceedings till after the prisoner had threatened him with an action for slander. Prisoner had succeeded to the business of a florist where his daughter was employed, and he conducted the business under the name of West. Witness's second daughter, Kate, knew that the prisoner was a married man, and that his name was not West, but she was bound to secrecy, and she did not tell him.—Mrs. Mary Dexter, mother of the girl, gave corroborative evidence. In cross-examination she said she was not aware that her daughter told Mr. Tomlin she was twenty years of age.—Kate Dexter waiters to a dentist in Sloane-street, deposed that she first made the acquaintance of the prisoner in June, when he called upon her and introduced himself as Arthur West, and stated that he was.

**Her Sister's Promised Husband.**  
During the conversation he admitted that he knew her sister was only 17, and said he was keeping the engagement secret, as his father would not approve of his having such a young wife. She walked out with him to Hyde Park. Afterwards he called and gave his name as Yette, and said he had misconducted himself with her sister. He showed her hotel bills from hotels at which he and Florence had stayed, under the names of Mr. and Mrs. Daniels and Mr. and Mrs. James. He also said his wife was a bad wicked woman, and that he had not seen her for long time, and that he had given her sister drugs. Witness had a great disgust for the man after that, yet she subsequently wrote him a most affectionate letter, calling him "Dearest Arthur." She did not keep up that loving correspondence till the prisoner was taken into custody. She had a scheme in this correspondence; she wanted to wean him away from her sister, and then, when she had him herself, she could deal with him as he deserved. She could make her sister jealous by showing her Yette's letters to witness, and thus widen the breach between them. She signed her name as "Curtis," because her sister asked her to do so. The letters were written at Florence's suggestion. She had previously shown her sister

**A Very Loving Letter**

from the man, but she said it did not matter at all. Witness was not aware that her sister was in the habit of keeping company with other men besides the prisoner. Evidence was then given that the letters referred to contained an admission by the prisoner of his guilt, and it also appeared that the girl had contrived to leave her father's house some time in July and joined the prisoner, and they proceeded to an hotel at Croydon, where they passed as man and wife. The letters were of such a disgusting character that the jury said they had enough of them.—Florence Eleanor Dexter said she left the prisoner to believe that she was over 18. She had since on one occasion told the prisoner she was 17, but had immediately contradicted herself. Before she knew the prisoner she had fallen into sin. She denied that the prisoner had committed any offence.—Proof having been given that the English amateur team who will visit India this winter leave London on the 31st inst. Under the captaincy of Mr. G. F. Vernon, of Middlesex, the following will sail:—Messrs. J. G. Walker, H. Phillipson, E. M. Lawson Smith, E. Leatham, G. H. Goldney, T. K. Tapling, M.P., A. E. Gibson, and H. J. Hornby. Lord Hawke will pick up the party in Calcutta, and the Cantabs—Messrs. F. L. Shand and E. R. De Lisle—meet them in Colombo, and at Madras it is probable the veteran Mr. C. J. Thornton will join the team.

The week's racing at Newmarket opened to the accompaniment of storms of hail and rain. Those who were present on the heath last Monday had anything but an enjoyable time, and must, in the depths of their inner consciousness, have offered up special thanksgivings to the Jockey Club for abolishing Monday racing on the classic heath for the future. Backers had a bad time of it on the first day, as only two favourites got home.

**What It Cost Him.**  
—Mr. Geoghegan observed that this case had ruined the prisoner, as he had lost £20,000 through it, and his name had been struck out of his father's will. He thought the court was satisfied that the prisoner was not primarily responsible for the fall of this girl, because she had been guilty of misconduct before he knew her.—Mr. Forrest Fulton said that a perusal of the correspondence showed that the prisoner was not merely responsible for the abduction of this girl, but he had initiated her into practices of the most abominable description. On the grounds of public morality he had not read some of the letters, but he thought his lordship should look at them privately. He had never read nor heard of anything so dreadful. For a long time the girl resisted the prisoner's advances, but ultimately he overcame her scruples.—His lordship said it was evident that she was not a virtuous girl.—Mr. Geoghegan said that he had refrained from cross-examining the girl's sister, but there were no doubt admissions in her letters as to her sister's bad character. The prisoner had already been in gaol for six weeks.—His lordship said he could only deal with the case as he found it. The prisoner undoubtedly met the girl in the street like any other, and there was a great difference between this case and many that he had tried of similar nature. The prisoner did not appear to have taken the girl away from her home for a criminal purpose, but he met her casually, and she admitted improper conduct with at least two other men. She was over 17, and was no doubt willing enough. There was the aggravation of the letters, which were to the last degree offensive. The sentence of the court was that the prisoner should be imprisoned for six calendar months.

**Application for the Girl's Clothes.**

At the Highgate Police Court on Thursday, an application was made to Mr. T. P. Bapie by Mr. Hack, solicitor, on behalf of Florence Eleanor Dexter, for a summons against her father for unlawfully detaining her clothes. He mentioned Miss Dexter, who lives in Shoreditch-street, Paddington, was the young woman who was abducted by Arthur Musket Yette, who on Monday was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for the offence. His client was living away from her parents, and she had made several written applications that her clothes and other articles belonging to her should be given up, but her father refused to let her have them, and she had no other course but to apply for a summons to compel him to do so.—Mr. Bapie granted the application.

Admiral Maxse declares that it is a remarkable fact that no Irish speaker has ever said the grant of any English scheme of Home Rule would make Ireland friendly to England.

Perhaps the largest crop of potatoes on record is that just raised on a field in the Garibaldi policies cultivated by Mr. Robert Wallace, of Bearsden. The measurement is 5 acres 1 rood 10 falls, and the tonnage 10 tons 18cwt. 2qr., equato 20 tons 14cwt. per acre. The potatoes were of the magnum summa variety.

**TURF, FIELD, AND RIVER.**

By LARRY LYNX.

The Primrose Day objection produced, as was generally expected, a mous instead of a mountain, and possibly it was well for all concerned that it was so, for if the mountain had been given forth to the world it would have been a veritable volcano, and not a common, or garden, order of hilly elevation. William Goater is so astute a judge that, despite all the objections and rumours of objections that thickened the air after Primrose Day had won the Cesarewitch, layers, with the exception of the long odds merchants of Boulogne-sur-Mer, paid out as cheerily as though no such persons as Mr. Godfrey existed; in fact, everybody seemed impressed with the ruling idea that "William was sure to be right." The whole case turned on the question of partnership, and the partnership having been duly registered, the stewards had no reason to disturb the placings of the judge, and so Alec Taylor's objection was overruled, and bets consequently go with the stakes and Mr. Robinson's verdict. The case being of so important a nature, it was generally thought that while the stewards' decision was of the most satisfactory character, it would have caused more contentment if the powers that be had made public some of the details of the case instead of the short notice in the Thursday's edition of the sheet Calendar. Mr. Godfrey, despite the decision of the stewards, lodged an injunction with Messrs. Weatherby, restraining them from paying over the stakes to William Goater, but as that will only interest Sergeant Burfuz and Co., I need say no more about this nine days' wonder, for whatever legal steps are taken, they will in no way interfere with racing law.

The sculling champion, H. E. Searle, has left these shores en route for the land of the Southern Cross, and, no doubt, after he has frolicked around Paris and Naples, and been carried home on the crest of the bounding wave to his native land, he will meet with a glorious reception out yonder. The Cornstalks are never happier than when welcoming home their athletes, either severally or collectively, after the latter have been taking a rise out of the old country. Searle and Matterson certainly did take a rise or two out of this particularly tight little island, whose inhabitants, however chary they may be in doing honour to their own countrymen, are never backward in lading with gifts and backsheesh the strangers who, sojourning within their gates, are for ever showing off their muscular Christianity to the detriment of the mother country's old-time athletic prestige.

In Toronto, out Canada way, they honour the vanquished as well as the victor, and the reception and banquet given to William O'Connor, Searle's beaten opponent, at which the mayor of the city presided, was a most brilliant affair, falling little short in enthusiasm of the hearty welcome extended to Edward Hanlan when, in the zenith of his victorious career, he returned to his native city after his triumphs on Thames and Tyne. After the very decisive thrashing O'Connor received at the hands of Searle, it is rather surprising to find him holding forth in the way he did. He said that "before the race with Searle he rowed a trial in which he showed a speed which made him and the friends with him confident he was going to win. But he had lost the race, and he could not clearly explain how. He was neither nervous or rattled, but he knew immediately after the start that Searle was only a second-class oarsman he was going to beat him. He was rowing his old stroke, but it had lost its power."

As a matter of fact, O'Connor was speedy enough before the race, but he was not aware that Searle was speedier. As he appears to be unable to explain why he lost the race, I will tell him. Truth is a stubborn sort of thing to face, but Searle is a first-class oarsman, possessing more nerve and stamina, and fairly roundly. O'Connor's old stroke simply lost its power because there was a faster stroke being pulled against it, and Searle was pulling it, and that's the whole case. O'Connor, however, received very substantial marks of sympathy, as he was presented with a handsome diamond pin, together with a cheque for 1,000 dollars, and although he seemed a wee bit chary of acknowledging the defeat he sustained. I think after the plucky fight he made he deserved all he got.

At this time of the year it seems rank heresy to talk of cricket, but still I cannot bid farewell to the season without calling attention to the fact that the English amateur team who will visit India this winter leave London on the 31st inst. Under the captaincy of Mr. G. F. Vernon, of Middlesex, the following will sail:—Messrs. J. G. Walker, H. Phillipson, E. M. Lawson Smith, E. Leatham, G. H. Goldney, T. K. Tapling, M.P., A. E. Gibson, and H. J. Hornby. Lord Hawke will pick up the party in Calcutta, and the Cantabs—Messrs. F. L. Shand and E. R. De Lisle—meet them in Colombo, and at Madras it is probable the veteran Mr. C. J. Thornton will join the team.

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The Maiden Plate opened the Houghton ball, and for this event a dozen assembled at the post, of whom Vert Galant and Sacramento were joint favourites, and Quicksight was well backed. Vert Galant, who was not seen at his best, collapsed early in the race, and Quicksight, a son of Energy and Snapshot, who so far has proved his early pretensions to be overrated, again cut up badly in the race. Sacramento, however, landed his backers' money, but had all his work cut out to beat Veau d'Or, who stuck to him to the finish. Then Ringlet walked over for the All-Aged Selling Plate, after which we had the Houghton Handicap served up to us. For this event Whistle Jacket was in strong demand, but Harlow and Ice were well backed. The unknown quantity described as "the talent" were, however, all out of it, as Boule d'Or, with the apprentice allowance, and who was, moreover, admirably steered by young Pache, fairly slipped his field after the flag fell, and running on from end to end was never caught, and although Harlow was going great guns at the finish he could never get up, and sustained a head defeat. Sharper, although not good enough with a light weight to get placed in a hurdle race behind Bravo last month at Plumpton, fairly spread-eagled the baker's dozen opposed to him in the First Welter; and Golden Vale decisively settled the pretensions of the better-backed Cheveley Stakes, which proved little more than an exercise center for her.

The numbers of twenty-one horses were hoisted for the big race, and all of these, with the exception of the stable companions, Judith and Prinrose Day, Martley, Zanzibar, and Mephisto were saddled in the Birdcage, and as the time wore on Primrose Day became a hotbed favourite than ever, whilst Martley, Theophilus, and Caerlaverock were the next best odds on hand. In the paddock, Caerlaverock, Laureate, and Theophilus were most admired, but Goldseeker hardly looked as handsome as of yore and Wishing Gate was not herself. The canter led by Shillelagh and Clarabelle, and closed by Mephisto, Judith, Primrose Day, and Zanzibar, at an end, the eventual moment drew nigh.

The sun was shining with no little brilliancy when the field were marshalled in battle array at the corner of the Ditch. After one or two slight breaks away, the flag fell. Philomen, Clarabelle, and Eve d'Or were first to show in advance, with Ixia and Mephisto in attendance, whilst in the centre the colours of Theophilus, Laureate, and Wishing Gate shone in the van, and on the top ground Judith, Shillelagh, and Davenport were prominent. Then Caerlaverock brought the stakes spots nigh the fore, and shortly afterwards cries were raised that Wishing Gate was beaten, but, as was a matter of fact, Mr. Laurence's filly was not thus early done with. All this time her unhappy backers were looking in vain for Primrose Day, and somebody in my vicinity suggested they would likely have to wait until next April for Primrose Day. It soon transpired that the filly who spread-eagled her field in the Cesarewitch was unable to keep on terms with the Cambridge leaders. Before she had gone two furlongs Chandley had to ride her hard, and she was soon beaten. At the end of the rails Clarabelle, now the property of Mr. McAlmont, came galloping on from Goldseeker, Ixia, Martley, Laureate, and Mephisto, always well in the centre. At the Bushes, however, Laureate took up the running from Clarabelle, Theophilus, Martley, Ixia, and Mephisto. As he strode into the dip it was evident Laureate, bar accident, would, like Florence, carry Mr. Hammond's colours to victory. One by one, Martley, Theophilus, and Clarabelle were stalled off, and Laureate, drawing away, won by a couple of lengths; Clarabelle, going big guns at the finish, just beating Theophilus by a head for second honours; whilst the favourite finished ninth, in the rear of her stable companion, Judith, the absolute last being Ronda. Laureate,

established in 1866, rather snuffed it out, and since then it has been steadily, like all other old-fashioned races, on the decline, and the Middle Park Plate is itself no longer the raid it was before the costly spring and summer prizes now raced for by two-year-olds were founded.

Yet the records of the Criterion literally teem with the names of equine flyers. It was in this race that the first winner of the "triple crown," the mighty West Australian, and Sittingbourne, first and second to "the West" in the Guineas and the Derby, were beaten by the moderate Speed the Plough, a result which surprised nobody so much as the latter's owner, genial Mr. George Payne. "The West" had been tried very highly, and this, his only defeat, could never be accounted for. The second triple crown victor, Gladiateur, also went down before the moderate Chattanooga in the Criterion, but the other "triple heroes," Lord Lyon and Ormonde, strode to victory up this identical hill. Among other notorious flyers who have won the event, however, were Crucifix, North Lincoln, Thormanby, Fille de l'Air, Achievement, Prince Charlie, Janette, Bruce, and Melton.

It was not a great field either in quality or quantity that did duty in last Tuesday's Criterion, and with the smashing Riviera, now retired into winter quarters, an absentee, the previously unsuccessful Kingsclere colt, Blue Green, was made a warm favourite, and gallantly he justified his claim to that public mark of appreciation, as he won in such style as to prove his summer defeat showed him, as Mr. Pepys says, "all unready." This was particularly exemplified by the figure cut by his Asoot conqueror, Keythorpe. Blue Green's easy victory gained him a lot of admirers in the paddock, and we shall hear more of this son of Ceruleus and Angelica—which, by the way, is an own sister to St. Simon—next year.

A curiosity in racing was the Home Bred Produce Stakes, as Fear Disgrace and Hayriddin, the pair who contested it, were started so promptly that Mr. Robinson only got into his box in time to judge the race, and, as a matter of fact, not a single bet was recorded on the event, which was a bad thing for plunger, who would certainly have planked it down on the winner, Fear Disgrace.

A feature of the same day's racing was Tommy Lottes's brilliant finish on the American bred Polonus, who, by hard riding, was made to lead the Criterion Nursery by a head from Strawberry Hill. St. Patrick, with Formidable out of the way, had no difficulty in winning the 200 Sops. Plate over the Rowley Course. Savant won the Water Hall Plate; and John Elder and Emily Jane appropriated the other two races on the Tuesday at Newmarket.

The chief event on Wednesday was the Dewhurst Plate, and, although the afternoon, was dull after a wet morning, there was a decided increase in the attendance. Le Nord won this event so easily as to furnish us with another reminder of the superlative excellence of Signorina, who, figuratively speaking, made a hash of Le Nord in the Middle Park Plate. Tartarus, King Monmouth, and Daisy, wreath-like Le Nord, all favourites, won their respective races; but Shall We Remember went down before Innishannon, a 10 to 1 chance, in the Rowley Mile Plate. Marvel was bowled over by Gold in the Second Subscription Stakes, which had the effect of sending Gold's stable companion, Mephisto, in the Cambridge betting; and Ornatius, followed home by Julie and Dulce Domum, bowled over a well-backed one in Niagara for the New Nursery; and the third day's sport concluded with Noble Chieftain's walk-over for the First Subscription Stakes.

Fears of a wet Cambridgeshire day were dissipated when the excellent special train service of the Great Eastern Railway Company landed visitors at Newmarket on Thursday, and the dull, leaden, frowning skies of London and its suburbs were exchanged for flashes of autumn sunshine, fitful at times, it is true, but for the best part of the afternoon continuous. Modern racing men are too apt to treat the dear old town—I use the term "dear" in more senses than one—in Cambridgeshire in a spirit of dramatic irreverence. Few there are even of the old school who, in our days, "slap the Ditch" or "slap the Red Post on the Criterion hill for luck," and, talking of the Criterion hill, the scene of so many past turf battles, reminds me how times have changed since it first became a battle ground for our equine fleet of foot. Even in the sunshine, when no races are finishing there, the old stand has a sad and desolate appearance, and any one with a fervent imagination can easily people it with the ghosts of the past, with whom for the future it is most likely to be associated. As the Cambridgeshire racecourse has been removed since the gallant, although vain, attempt of Bendigo, carrying the crusher of 3st. 13lb., to beat the game, honest Gloriation in 1887, the races still finishing on the hill excite in these days but little interest, and in the good time we all hope is coming "Across the Flat" will probably be the course of the future. Of the minor events of Cambridgeshire Day I shall say little. In the Troy Stakes Carabinier and Lottie Smith ran a dead heat and divided the stakes; and the favourite, Mortaine, having disposed of a field of nine in the Second Class Welter; Signorina, on whom odds of 100 to 1 were laid, appropriated the Cheveley Stakes, which proved little more than an exercise center for her.

There is a useful little book on bulbs, written by Mr. D. T. Fish, published at the "Bazaar" office. BARNETT.—Mr. Ware, of Tottenham and Merton, Ingram, Huddersfield, and double supply you.

E. R. F.—The first word means a capacity for receiving; the second must be a misprint, there being no such word in the English language.

A CONSTANT READER.—You had better put the questions to the schoolmaster or mistress.

COUNTRY LASS.—The "plan" is merely the ordinary method of drawing a lottery.

D. SMITH.—We shall have to pay for an order against him for the ground of descent.

MARRON.—About 40lb. would be on your weight for touring purposes. We cannot express any opinion on the machine you mention, as we have never made its personal acquaintance. It bears a good reputation. Very light machines are only fit for the racing track; they soon shake to pieces on rough roads.

H. WALLACE.—If you think you were cheated by the constable, who is the one which is to be blamed?

PENASCO.—One hospital would be as good as another for your locality, but you can easily ascertain by inquiring at the local Conservative association's office.

PENASCO.—You can take out whatever title you prefer, provided it has not been previously taken by some other trader or firm.

G. B.—Inquire at the respective headquarters of the two bodies.

FULL FOLK.—Information not available.

G. MEARS.—1. Yes. 2. If the money was left to her after 1st January, 1883, you have nothing to say to it.

G. JONES.—There are many in the market; we cannot undertake to say which is the best.

J. T. F.—Apply to the shipping agent.

CONSTANT READER (Plaster).—You had better purchase some small work on the subject. We have no room to tell you here.

J. S.—Go on with the Indian corn, &c., as recommended.

H. B.—The bird is probably only mounting.

I.—Having suffered from acute indigestion for some months, and having advised a medical doctor with whom any treatment I was induced to try, GORDON'S EXTRACT, having seen testimonials in the "Bazaar" as to its value, and in view of the fact that I feel much better, and before I had unused the first bottle the pain was quite gone, have just finished the second, and I am perfectly well again.

I.—You are at liberty to make what use you think proper of this, as I am very grateful for the benefit I have received.

Mrs. C. FORD, 18, Thomas-Campbell-street, before using the EXTRACT, I had such a dreadful sinking in my stomach, and when I took food I was misery and pain, the face was quite copper-coloured, and I was no better, however, only took half a bottle of the EXTRACT when I was surprised at the effect. I ate some fish, and it got up, and I felt quite energetic and

**THE ATHERTON MURDER.**

John Edward Lora was charged at the police court at Leigh, Lancashire, on Tuesday, on suspicion of having murdered Walter Davies, a pawnbroker's assistant, at Atherton, on July 22nd last. Police-superintendent Weir stated that the prisoner had been identified as the man who pledged some of the watches stolen from the premises after the murder. Another pawnbroker from Liverpool had seen the prisoner, and said he was the man who pawned the watches. Superintendent Weir briefly recounted the circumstances attending the discovery of the body in the cellar of the pawnshop, and the accused was remanded.

**SERIOUS OUTRAGES.**

The Correctional Tribunal at Antwerp has just concluded a case in which the Belgian newspapers were much interested in July last. A young servant girl, named Jeanne S., when returning from a fair at Bergheim, was met by a gang of roughs, who followed her to near the fortifications. There the men, as she asserts, one and all assaulted her. She afterwards took refuge, still followed by the ruffians, in a public-house, but they threatened to sack the place, and the owner was forced to ask the girl to leave his house. The men started after her in pursuit, and several of them repeated the offence. The trial took place with closed doors, and three of the accused were acquitted, but the remainder were condemned to imprisonment for terms varying from eight to eighteen months. A feeling exists that the punishments inflicted by the tribunal are scandalously inadequate.

**ALLEGED CHILD MURDER.**

Henry Sherwood, aged 33, a tanner, his wife, Harriet Sherwood, aged 48, and his daughter, Marriet Sherwood, aged 21, were charged at Bow-street Police Court with being concerned together in causing the death of a newly-born female child. The elder prisoners were charged with being concerned together in unlawfully disposing of the body by placing it in the enclosure of Lincoln's Inn Fields.—Inspector Thorne said the youngest prisoner was very ill, and was at present in the infirmary. She would be unable to attend for at least a week.—Police-constable Matthews, 165 E, deposed that at about five o'clock on the morning of the 15th inst., when on duty in Lincoln's Inn Fields opposite the Royal College of Surgeons, he saw a square parcel lying in the enclosure. He reached the parcel, and upon removing a piece of the paper saw the foot of a child. He at once took the parcel to the Bow-street Police Station. On further examination the parcel was found to contain the body of a newly-born female child. Dr. Hamilton, the assistant divisional surgeon, examined the body, and directed it to be removed to the mortuary.—Louisa Salt deped that the prisoners lived at 88, Drury-lane. Their daughter (the youngest prisoner) was ill on October 14th. In the evening Mrs. Sherwood called on witness, and said, "For God's sake, come round the corner." They went to a public-house, and witness said, "What have you done?" Come and show me." She said, "Hush, for God's sake; don't say anything. I have put it over the garden in Lincoln's Inn Fields." She had told witness that her daughter had been confined. Witness said, "Come and show me where it is." She said, "Never mind; it will be picked up in a day or two. It will be put in the papers and it will all blow over."—Mr. Bridge remanded the prisoners, but accepted the male prisoner's recognisance in £20 to appear.

**ILLEGAL DISTRAINT AT STRATFORD.**

At West Ham Police Court, Frederick R. Blundell, of 74, Elderfield-road, Clapton Park, was summoned for illegally distraining on the goods of Henry Cleaves, a labourer, now living at No. 9, Mortham-street, Stratford.—The evidence of the complainant was to the effect that on October 14th he was the tenant of 66, Hotham-street, at a weekly rental of 7s. He gave notice to leave, and two days later he moved to Mortham-street. He previously gave up the key to the person who let the house. On October 15th the defendant put a distress for 7s. into his house at 9, Mortham-street. No one was there but a little girl. He seized a sewing-machine valued at 2s. and the whereabouts of the machine had not been notified, and it was not known if it had been sold.—Defendant said that Cleaves when he entered the house paid a deposit of 7s., and he paid no rent after, though he was there three weeks, and he had said he would not do so. He (defendant) had acted in this matter under the direction of Mr. Curtis, an auctioneer, of the Broadway, Stratford, who told him that he could follow the goods. He had not sold the machine.—Mr. Baggally said that the sole question was if the defendant had the right to follow the goods. It was perfectly obvious that he could only distract on the goods in the house where the rent accrued. He must deliver up the machine, or its value, and pay the costs also, viz., 1s. 6d.

**THE HAMBURG "JACK THE RIPPER."**

What may be called the "Jack the Ripper" scare in the neighbourhood of Hamburg has been intensified by a murder, resembling in many of its details the one committed a week back at Flensburg. The victim in the present case is a girl, 11 years of age, and the body was mutilated in the manner made familiar to those who read the account of the Whitechapel barbitaries. As may be imagined, a veritable panic prevails in the district, which is all the greater from the fact that the assassin is still at large.

**ANOTHER RAID ON SUPPOSED GAMBLERS.**

A body of Liverpool detectives, about thirty in number, made a descent a few days since on McCall's printing office, Hunter-square, which is largely patronised by racing men, and where some racing lottery tickets are printed. The constables arrived in the vicinity of the printing office about the same time, and, policemen being posted to guard the rear of the premises, they took possession of the whole place. Six of the chief employees were arrested, and the name of everyone within the building was taken. As soon as the seizure was made twenty men in uniform arrived and assisted to take charge of the premises. The chief and deputy constables were also present during the proceedings. Many complaints have been made about the lottery tickets, and numerous publicans and tobacconists have been prosecuted for selling them, but the police were not hitherto able to get hold of the principals. Among those arrested were Thomas Sidebottom, brewer, Deansgate, Manchester; William Dutton, accountant, North John-street, Liverpool; John McCall, and Thomas Haslam. These men are said to be the principals in the firm selling lottery tickets, and were conveyed to the detective office. A sum of money amounting to close on £150 was found in their possession, principally in gold; but it is supposed that this was not in any way connected with the betting transactions. The men captured by the police are in a good social position, and the arrests are considered important. A number of telegrams were delivered at the office after the seizure, and were taken possession of by the police. The prisoners have since been remanded at the Liverpool Police Court.

They have a vigorous method of enforcing prohibition in Ohio. Some weeks ago the town of Lafayette passed a prohibition ordinance, and closed all the saloons. A few days ago a saloon keeper of Lima went to Lafayette and opened a place there. He was informed by a committee that "his business was not required there," but he continued, and the town officials sought to stop him by an injunction. The judge, however, decided in his favour. Early one morning the saloon was bombarded by a crowd of several hundred persons, who were supplied with stones and sledges-hammers. The doors and windows were broken and the crowd rushed in. The bar was battered down, mirrors broken, the heads of barrels knocked in, and the contents wasted. The place was almost torn down and everything ruined.

**SHOOTING A BROTHER-IN-LAW.**

A farmer named Robert Kirkwood was charged at Leicester Police Court with attempting to murder his brother-in-law, William Blairstock, by shooting him. Blairstock, with three children, visited the prisoner's father at Cosby, and remained for supper. When he was about to leave shots were heard in the hall, and Blairstock fell with two bullet wounds in the neck and one in the breast. The prisoner was arrested with a revolver in his hand, but gave no reason for the outrage. He was remanded.

**SERIOUS OUTRAGES.**

The Correctional Tribunal at Antwerp has just concluded a case in which the Belgian newspapers were much interested in July last. A young servant girl, named Jeanne S., when returning from a fair at Bergheim, was met by a gang of roughs, who followed her to near the fortifications. There the men, as she asserts, one and all assaulted her. She afterwards took refuge, still followed by the ruffians, in a public-house, but they threatened to sack the place, and the owner was forced to ask the girl to leave his house. The men started after her in pursuit, and several of them repeated the offence. The trial took place with closed doors, and three of the accused were condemned to imprisonment for terms varying from eight to eighteen months. A feeling exists that the punishments inflicted by the tribunal are scandalously inadequate.

**PERSONAL.**

**C. J. FYNNE.**—Communicate with F. R. M. at once. Do not delay, or it will be too late.

**BRISTOL BELL.**—Never betray me. I. No. 2. Cannot say. Yes, and I live there. Not particular. 6. Yes.

**A MOTHER'S REQUEST.**—Hospital, Infirmary, Work-houses.—Kind friends, you received during last few weeks a young woman, world-famous under assumed name of Mrs. G. Smith, ex-slave, born dark brown hair and eyes, dark complexion. 6ft. 3in., ex-slave build.—SMITH, G. Jessmont-street, Old Kent-road.

**SPECIAL PREPAID RATES.**

ADVERTISEMENTS RELATING TO

Situations Wanted Vacant, Houses &c. Apartments to Let or Wanted, Houses &c. of Articles for Sale, Lost or Found, &c. &c.

ARE CHARGED AT

**SPECIAL LOW RATE OF 1s. FOR 16 WORDS**

6d. PER LINE, OR EIGHT WORDS, AFTER.

These rates apply only to private or individual announcements, and are not intended for advertisements of the above descriptions when sent by the Prepayment is indispensable.

**NOTICE.**

To avoid loss of time and inconvenience, all communications on business matters should be addressed to the MANAGER, and not to the EDITOR.

**SITUATIONS WANTED.**

**G**Eneral SERVANT, age 18, fond of children, 18 months' character, 2s. weekly.—Annie W., Hetherington-street, 109, Queen's-road, Peckham.

**G**Eneral SERVANT, age 16, 6 months' good character, wages 2s. 6d.—Alice E., Hetherington-street, 109, Queen's-road, Peckham.

**G**Eneral SERVANT, age 21, good plain cook, nice neat appearance, respectable, 2 years' personal character, wages 2s. 6d.—Minnie, Hetherington-street, 109, Edwars-road.

**G**Eneral SERVANT, a 16, 22 months' good character, good plain cook, wages 2s. 6d.—Lizzie, Hetherington-street, 109, Edwars-road, W.

**G**Eneral SERVANT, where another is kept, age 17, tall girl, good reference, wages 2s. 6d.—Elizabeth, Hetherington-street, 109, St. John's Hill, Clapham Junction.

**Y**OUNG GENERAL, age 15, nice respectable, 16 months' character, wages 2s. 6d. weekly.—Susan, Hetherington-street, St. John's Hill, Clapham Junction.

**G**Eneral SERVANT, age 19, thoroughly experienced, understands plain cooking, very neat apearance, 12 months' character, wages 2s. 6d.—T. T., Hetherington-street, 109, Mile End-road, E.

**G**Eneral SERVANT, or MAIDS, age 18, tall and intelligent, the only used to call him, 1 month's good character, 2s. 6d. for no fault, wages 2s. 6d. per week.—L. E., Hetherington-street, 109, Mile End-road, E.

**G**Eneral SERVANT, where another is kept, age 17, tall girl, good reference, wages 2s. 6d.—Elizabeth, Hetherington-street, 109, Mile End-road, E.

**G**Eneral SERVANT, age 21, tall, neat cook plainly, little washing, 6 months' character, wages 2s. 6d.—Appy, G. Hobbs, Hill Foot House, 10, St. John's Hill, Clapham Junction.

**R**EPECTABLE willing GIRL wanted as KITCHEN-MAID, simultaneously, wages 2s. 6d. per week.—Mrs. E. H., Hetherington-street, 109, Queen's-road, Brixton.

**S**ITUATIONS WANTED.

**G**Eneral SERVANT, about 18, small family, no cooking or washing, wages 2s. 6d.—B. Hetherington-street, 109, Queen's-road, Peckham.

**G**OOD GENERAL SERVANT, 21 to 30, 3 in family, good plain cooking, wages 2s. 6d.—Mrs. P., Hetherington-street, 109, Queen's-road, Peckham.

**H**OUSEMaid, 20 to 30, small family, no children, very little washing, wages 2s. 6d.—Mrs. W., Hetherington-street, 109, Queen's-road, Peckham.

**N**URSE-MAID, about 16 or 17, 2 child, 6 months' service, wages 2s. 6d.—Mrs. C., Hetherington-street, 109, Queen's-road, Peckham.

**U**NDER HOUSE-MAID wanted, aged 19, 3 other servants required.—Mrs. E. H., Hetherington-street, 109, Queen's-road, Brixton, W.

**G**OOD PLAIN COOK wanted, age 20 to 25, small family, no washing, wages 2s. 6d.—Mrs. G., Hetherington-street, 109, Queen's-road, Brixton.

**G**OOD PLAIN COOK wanted, age 20 to 25, small family, no washing, wages 2s. 6d.—Mrs. H., Hetherington-street, 109, Queen's-road, Brixton.

**G**OOD PLAIN COOK wanted, age 20 to 25, small family, no washing, wages 2s. 6d.—Mrs. J., Hetherington-street, 109, Queen's-road, Brixton.

**G**OOD PLAIN COOK wanted, age 20 to 25, small family, no washing, wages 2s. 6d.—Mrs. K., Hetherington-street, 109, Queen's-road, Brixton.

**G**OOD PLAIN COOK wanted, age 20 to 25, small family, no washing, wages 2s. 6d.—Mrs. L., Hetherington-street, 109, Queen's-road, Brixton.

**G**OOD PLAIN COOK wanted, age 20 to 25, small family, no washing, wages 2s. 6d.—Mrs. M., Hetherington-street, 109, Queen's-road, Brixton.

**G**OOD PLAIN COOK wanted, age 20 to 25, small family, no washing, wages 2s. 6d.—Mrs. N., Hetherington-street, 109, Queen's-road, Brixton.

**G**OOD PLAIN COOK wanted, age 20 to 25, small family, no washing, wages 2s. 6d.—Mrs. O., Hetherington-street, 109, Queen's-road, Brixton.

**G**OOD PLAIN COOK wanted, age 20 to 25, small family, no washing, wages 2s. 6d.—Mrs. P., Hetherington-street, 109, Queen's-road, Brixton.

**G**OOD PLAIN COOK wanted, age 20 to 25, small family, no washing, wages 2s. 6d.—Mrs. Q., Hetherington-street, 109, Queen's-road, Brixton.

**G**OOD PLAIN COOK wanted, age 20 to 25, small family, no washing, wages 2s. 6d.—Mrs. R., Hetherington-street, 109, Queen's-road, Brixton.

**G**OOD PLAIN COOK wanted, age 20 to 25, small family, no washing, wages 2s. 6d.—Mrs. S., Hetherington-street, 109, Queen's-road, Brixton.

**G**OOD PLAIN COOK wanted, age 20 to 25, small family, no washing, wages 2s. 6d.—Mrs. T., Hetherington-street, 109, Queen's-road, Brixton.

**G**OOD PLAIN COOK wanted, age 20 to 25, small family, no washing, wages 2s. 6d.—Mrs. U., Hetherington-street, 109, Queen's-road, Brixton.

**G**OOD PLAIN COOK wanted, age 20 to 25, small family, no washing, wages 2s. 6d.—Mrs. V., Hetherington-street, 109, Queen's-road, Brixton.

**G**OOD PLAIN COOK wanted, age 20 to 25, small family, no washing, wages 2s. 6d.—Mrs. W., Hetherington-street, 109, Queen's-road, Brixton.

**G**OOD PLAIN COOK wanted, age 20 to 25, small family, no washing, wages 2s. 6d.—Mrs. X., Hetherington-street, 109, Queen's-road, Brixton.

**G**OOD PLAIN COOK wanted, age 20 to 25, small family, no washing, wages 2s. 6d.—Mrs. Y., Hetherington-street, 109, Queen's-road, Brixton.

**G**OOD PLAIN COOK wanted, age 20 to 25, small family, no washing, wages 2s. 6d.—Mrs. Z., Hetherington-street, 109, Queen's-road, Brixton.

**G**OOD PLAIN COOK wanted, age 20 to 25, small family, no washing, wages 2s. 6d.—Mrs. A., Hetherington-street, 109, Queen's-road, Brixton.

**G**OOD PLAIN COOK wanted, age 20 to 25, small family, no washing, wages 2s. 6d.—Mrs. B., Hetherington-street, 109, Queen's-road, Brixton.

**G**OOD PLAIN COOK wanted, age 20 to 25, small family, no washing, wages 2s. 6d.—Mrs. C., Hetherington-street, 109, Queen's-road, Brixton.

**G**OOD PLAIN COOK wanted, age 20 to 25, small family, no washing, wages 2s. 6d.—Mrs. D., Hetherington-street, 109, Queen's-road, Brixton.

**G**OOD PLAIN COOK wanted, age 20 to 25, small family, no washing, wages 2s. 6d.—Mrs. E., Hetherington-street, 109, Queen's-road, Brixton.

**G**OOD PLAIN COOK wanted, age 20 to 25, small family, no washing, wages 2s. 6d.—Mrs. F., Hetherington-street, 109, Queen's-road, Brixton.

**G**OOD PLAIN COOK wanted, age 20 to 25, small family, no washing, wages 2s. 6d.—Mrs. G., Hetherington-street, 109, Queen's-road, Brixton.

**G**OOD PLAIN COOK wanted, age 20 to 25, small family, no washing, wages 2s. 6d.—Mrs. H., Hetherington-street, 109, Queen's-road, Brixton.

**G**OOD PLAIN COOK wanted, age 20 to 25, small family, no washing, wages 2s. 6d.—Mrs. I., Hetherington-street, 109, Queen's-road, Brixton.

**G**OOD PLAIN COOK wanted, age 20 to 25, small family, no washing, wages 2s. 6d.—Mrs. J., Hetherington-street, 109, Queen's-road, Brixton.

**G**OOD PLAIN COOK wanted, age 20 to 25, small family, no washing, wages 2s. 6d.—Mrs. K., Hetherington-street, 109, Queen's-road, Brixton.



## THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

## Resumption of the Sittings.

The sittings of the Special Commission were resumed on Thursday in the Probate Court, before Sir J. Hannan (president) and Justices Smith and Day. The counsel appearing for the Times were the Attorney-general, Sir Henry James, Mr. Atkinson, Q.C., Mr. Ronan, Q.C., Mr. Murphy, Q.C., Mr. Graham, and Mr. Asquith.

On the judges taking their seats Mr. Biggar announced his intention of making a few remarks. He said he must pay a tribute to the talents which the Attorney-general had displayed in the conduct of this case. They had an idea in Ireland that when counsel had no case at all, the greatest talent they could exhibit was to make the case as confused as possible. In that respect, he considered the Attorney-general had shown the greatest skill and ability. He did not intend to go into details, but he did think that as the Attorney-general had announced that he would connect the gentlemen charged with the outrages which had been deplored to and had not done so, those gentlemen were entitled to an apology. In most cases of outrage evidence had been called to prove that local excitement had brought about the violence. He contended that the Attorney-general, in reading speeches made by M.P.'s, never attempted to connect them with specific cases of crime. He maintained that all the speeches were against outrage and in favour of tenant combination. If crime immediately followed the speeches, there might have been some grounds for the allegation of the Attorney-general, but he challenged the production of one such case. Dealing with the evidence of landlords and agents, he charged them with committing "wilful and deliberate perjury." As to boycotting, why, it took place in London and all the world over, and would, he doubted not, continue to occur; and land grabbers had always been looked upon as objectionable persons. He contended that the commission ought to report that no evidence had been adduced against himself and the other defendants.

## Mr. Michael Davitt.

Mr. Davitt then addressed the court, and claimed that he had to perform a task harder than any ever performed by a layman in a court of law. The effect of the commission might be far-reaching owing to the impression the report might or might not make on the public mind of Great Britain. He was there to defend the name, character, and cause of the peasants of Ireland. The Land League was the outcome of thoughts generated in captivity, which wiled away the weary hours of solitude in Dartmoor Prison. In the scheme for national combination there was nothing of the spirit of revenge. On the contrary, he believed that a movement on the lines of the Land League would remove the barriers which prevented the people of Great Britain from doing justice to Ireland. The part which the persons charged had to play in this drama was full of pain. There had been the dragging out of every unhappy crime and misdeed of a period of virtual revolution; and for political purposes, the dissecting of the social life of the people of Ireland, and the compelling of political opponents to take part in that operation, so as to hold up the Irish nation to the contempt of the people of Great Britain. He maintained that the intention was to fix upon Nationalist Ireland the stamp of moral obloquy, to deprive Irish political opponents of English political allies, and to take from the Irish cause the moral support of sympathetic opinion in Great Britain. The combination in Ireland could not, practically speaking, be free from violence taking the form of retaliatory chastisement, and in that respect

## He Made no Apology.

but he repelled with all his limited power and ability the entire case of the Times, which sought to place at his door and on the name of the Land League legal or moral responsibility for crimes which were as repugnant to his nature and to the Irish race as to any person among his accusers or any nation on earth. He contended that these deplored and unhappy deeds were the result of an unjust and unnatural social system. He would also contend that the Land League was a bona fide constitutional agitation; that its origin was the inevitable growth of Irish economical development; that its aims and objects were constitutional; and that its work had been beneficial and was still influencing enlightened legislation. He would also contend that the crimes and outrages were incidental to that which the league was established to abolish; and were accidental in their coincidence with a movement which proposed as its programme a reform that the Legislature was now contemplating as a measure of justice and sound policy.

## Conspiring Against the Union.

Mr. Davitt read the references to him in "Parnellism and Crime" and in the opening speech of the Attorney-general, alleging that the Times had been afraid to enter upon an investigation of matters which he was willing should be inquired into. Dealing with the specific charges in these references, he admitted he had been a Fenian, claiming that he had expiated that by nine years' penal servitude, and pointing out that he regained his liberty five years before the publication of "Parnellism and Crime." While claiming that the Land League was a constitutional movement, he argued that, even if illegal, such movement, which had been successful in other countries, had been upheld as patriotic. The pernicious injustice of the denunciation of the Irish movement had been responsible for the fierce character of the Irish resistance to English rule. The blind and bungling character of the legislation for Ireland had set a premium upon revolutionary movements there, for revolution had always been followed by concessions. He admitted that he had conspired against the Act of Union, which was described as an infamously-contrived and ill-omened Act. He denied that the Act had ever had the moral sanction of the Irish people, and dealing with the agitations which followed, he described Emmett as one of the purest and noblest exemplars of patriotic impulse. At some length he alluded to the O'Connell, the Young Ireland, and the Fenian movements, and took the opportunity to announce that, under similar circumstances, he would join the latter movement again.

## "Venomous Hostility."

Proceeding to deal with the charge against him that he had used for the purpose of forming and working the Land League money subscribed for crime and outrage, he attributed the hatred of Irish-Americans towards England to landlord injustice in Ireland. He read some descriptions of the miserable condition of the "expatriated" Irishmen; and inveighed against what he termed the venomous hostility of the Times towards the Irish people, as shown in the comments of that paper on the clearances effected by the landlords during the period of the Irish emigration. He contended that the conduct and language of the Times was more responsible for keeping alive the feeling of hatred against the English than any other factor that was at work. Incidentally, he stated that he did not accept the documents produced by Le Caron to show the nature of the United Brotherhood in America as genuine. In this connection, too, he recited at some length his acquaintance with and knowledge of Patrick Ford and O'Donovan Rossa. He denied that he had ever endorsed their dynastic policy. On the contrary, he had argued with Ford against it, and claimed to have turned him to another course. He denied that the money with which the Land League was started was subscribed for the purpose of crime and outrage. He dwelt at great length on the point as to receiving £300 from the National Fund in America for the purposes of organisation in Ireland, and quoted papers and documents to prove that he considered the monies

a personal debt, which was subsequently liquidated.—The court afterwards adjourned.

On Friday Mr. Davitt resumed his speech. He continued his references to the American funds, arguing that the money so received was obtained by appeal to the whole Irish race, and not to any section, advanced or otherwise. Several times he took occasion to announce his lifelong antagonism to the Union, though he defended Mr. Parnell from the charge of holding similar views founded on the oft-referred-to "last link" speech. In a similar vein he argued that they could not hold the Parnellites responsible for the teachings of the *Irish World* simply because they received funds through that paper, any more than the Chancellor of the Exchequer could be held to be a Home Ruler because he received taxes from Ireland. With this concluding sentence, Mr. Davitt finished the second portion of his argument; and taking up another set of bulky manuscripts, he entered on the third charge against him. This was that he brought about a working alliance between the so-called constitutional agitation in Ireland and the revolutionary movement in America. Here again, references to the "Spy Beach" were numerous, and were a contemptuous in tone as those which were a feature of his previous day's discourse. Principally, however, his defence to this charge consisted of reading the testimony given in its support, with a running commentary and occasional lapses into arguments on other branches of the case. Le Caron's evidence as to the negotiations with Devoy received an emphatic denial, and much fresh documentary testimony was appealed to in contradiction of his statement. Giving a few biographical details of Devoy—as he has done with regard to the principal Nationalists—he mentioned—Mr. Davitt alluded to him as "one of nature's noblemen," and incidentally mentioned, as an interesting fact, that in one of the cells he inhabited as a convict he found Devoy's name scratched on the door, thus showing that he had preceded him in that prison during the "dark and dreary days" of their respective lives. This he mentioned in a reverent manner, as though the cell was for him a hallowed spot in consequence.

## The Pigott Letters.

Mr. Davitt's remarks on the American section of the case covered considerable ground, and, with one exception, were devoid of special incident. The exception was when Mr. Davitt charged Houston with knowledge of the fact that the letters were forged at the time that the Attorney-general was endeavouring to prove their authenticity, basing this allegation on a statement said to have been made by Pigott's servant. He was about to enlarge on this revelation when the president interposed and said it could not be allowed. Mr. Davitt did not contest this ruling, but with the remark that it would come out elsewhere, left the subject. This was shortly before the adjournment for lunch. During the afternoon, Mr. Davitt, with still more bulky manuscripts before him—which he occasionally corrected with a pencil he held continually in his hand—proceeded with arguments aimed at exculpating Mr. Parnell from the charge of having identified himself with the American revolutionists, quoting largely from speeches and reports in support of his contention. He had only reached the Chicago Convention when the court adjourned till next Tuesday.

## THE LONDON CLUB RAIDS.

Sentences of Imprisonment. At the Marlborough-street Police Court on Friday, the six men charged as principals of the "Weiss Bier Club" with permitting gambling on the club premises, were again brought up in custody. They were Carl Zimmer, the steward; Carl Rottke, a brewer; William Schmidt, the doorkeeper; Paul Pusch, a butcher; Julius Summerfeldt, sculleryman; and Jacob Herff, dealer in jewellery. Mr. St. John Wontner, solicitor, prosecuted; and Mr. Avery, barrister; Mr. Arthur Gill, barrister; Mr. Hutton, barrister; and Mr. Arthur Newton, solicitor, defended. All the defendants consented to the magistrate dealing with the case.

—After hearing additional evidence as to the character of the house and the nature of the games played therein, the magistrate (Mr. Newton) gave his decision. He said that it was proved to his satisfaction that the club was a gaming-house within the meaning of the 17th and 18th Vict., cap. 3, and that Zimmer, Rottke, and Schmidt were there found acting as owners and directing the management. The evidence led him to believe that, not only was it a gaming-house, but a house of the very worst description, frequented by persons of the vilest character. Neither the warnings which might have been taken from the conviction of other gambling places nor the warning of friends seemed to have had any effect on them. In apportioning their punishment he should take into consideration. He should, on the other hand, remember the fact that they had been in prison for three weeks. He ordered Zimmer, Rottke, and Schmidt to be imprisoned for two months, with hard labour; and Herff to pay £50, or go to prison for one month; and Pusch to pay £20, or suffer one month's imprisonment. Summerfeldt, who was arrested in the kitchen following his occupation of club servant, he ordered to be bound over in his own recognisances not to enter a gambling-house again. Pusch stated that he had neither money nor goods, and accordingly went to prison. Herff said that he had goods, and the magistrate ordered a distress warrant to be issued on them forthwith.

## The Cranborne Club.

Charles Hubenthal, Richard Shaeder, Frank Armstrong, James Sabine, and John de Pledge, who were fined recently in connection with the raid on the Cranborne Club, St. Martin's-street, Leicester-square, attended at Marlborough-street on Friday, and informed the magistrate that they were unable to pay the fines that had been imposed. Hubenthal had been fined £20 and the other men £10.—Mr. Newton said that as that was the case they would each have to go to prison for one month.—They were then removed to the cells.

## THE CLUB RAID AT LEICESTER.

The Leicester magistrates were engaged on Wednesday in hearing cases arising out of last week's police raid on the Ellesmere Club, reported in the People. A number of men were bound over for six months not to frequent places for gambling and William Hartshorn was committed for trial for keeping the club for the purpose of gambling. Another accusation against Hartshorn and Caroline Godfrey for selling liquors without a license was adjourned for a month, owing to the illness of the woman.

## RAID ON A GLASGOW CLUB.

On Thursday the Glasgow police made a raid on a betting club in Springfield-court, Buchanan-street. As the Cambridgehire Stakes were decided the same day, the club was crowded, and the names of all were taken with a view to prosecution. As a result of the frequent police raids lately, the Glasgow bookmakers are forced to pursue their avocation in the streets, and on Thursday afternoon the pavements in Argyle-street, one of the main thoroughfares, were blocked with people awaiting the result of the "big race."

## ALLEGED MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

At Widnes on Wednesday, Daniel Gilmore, one of the survivors of Rorke's Drift, was remanded on the charge of having committed a murderous assault on a Pole named Stanis Pasik at midnight on Tuesday. Gilmore and Pasik were employed at the same works, and, after some words together, the former, a powerful man, is alleged to have seized Pasik and attempted to throw him into a furnace. The man struggled, and it is further alleged that Gilmore knocked Pasik down and kicked him in the face in a frightful manner, besides subjecting him to other severe maltreatment.

A telegram from Mexico, published at New York, reports that several of the military leaders engaged in the recent rebellion in Eastern Guatemala have

## THE MURDER OF INSPECTOR MARTIN.

## Trial of Another Prisoner.

At Maryborough on Wednesday the trial was commenced of a second prisoner, John Gallagher, for the murder of Inspector Martin at Gwesore. Two farmers, named Brennan and Kinsella, who were ordered to "stand by" when the jury was being formed, were fined 20s each for contempt of court in persisting in their protests against the objections taken to their serving on the jury. The case for the prosecution was the same as that for the first. The court adjourned for the defence to call witnesses. The defendant pleaded privilege. Mr. Henry Kisch and Mr. C. Salter were counsel for the plaintiff; and Mr. Mattinson was for the defence.—Mr. Kisch, in opening the plaintiff's case, said his client, now 30 years of age, was, in her earlier years, engaged in a millinery establishment at the West-end, and that about twenty-nine years ago she went to America, where she made the acquaintance of Oswald (Dr.) Keating, and became, as she believed, his lawful wife. She had continued to reside with him since, with the exception of certain intervals during which he had been incarcerated. In 1882 Dr. Keating failed to report himself to the police and a circular was issued by the authorities at Scotland Yard stating that he was wanted, that he had undergone terms of imprisonment abroad, and that he was accompanied by a woman, who was known as Polly, and was a skilful forger. The libels, apparently founded on that circular, were published in 1882. The plaintiff complained that since their publication she had been unable to obtain any employment, that she had been mobbed and hooted in the streets, and that in Dublin a crowd set fire to and partially burnt down the house where she was residing. The learned counsel submitted that the Libel Act of last year, under which the defendants pleaded privilege, did not protect such libels.—The plaintiff, in her examination in chief by Mr. Salter, declared she was no more a forger than he was, and in the course of a long cross-examination by Mr. Mattinson as to the antecedents of Keating, alias Crouch, asked what that had got to do with the question of her being a forger, and whether if she married a murderer she was to be hanged for him.—The learned judge pointed out that the question as to whether the plaintiff had knowingly associated for years with a sham clergyman, a systematic swindler, was relevant to the question of damages.—Mr. Mattinson said his case was this. The information published by the defendant was contained in the *Police Circular*, which was communicated to the representative of a Worcester newspaper by a police sergeant. He contended that such a publication was privileged by the 4th section of the Newspaper Libel Act, 1888.—Mr. Justice Charles said he was against the learned counsel on that point, and that the question was one as to damages.—His lordship having summed up, the jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for 40s. each against four of the defendants, and judgment followed accordingly, these four defendants to pay costs.

## OPENING OF THE LAW COURTS.

Thursday, being the first day of Michaelmas sittings, the courts re-assembled after the long vacation. The actions entered for trial up to the 18th inst. numbered 1,024, made up as follows:—Middlesex: special jury causes, 362; common jury, 266; London: special jury, 46; common jury, 31; and actions to be tried without juries, 419. Actions for libel are extremely numerous, but those for slander are comparatively few in number, while the claims for breach of promise of marriage do not number half a dozen. Among the latter, however, there appears the long-standing action by a well-known actress against a noble lord, which stands ninth on the Middlesex special jury list. Their lordships having breakfasted with the Lord Chancellor at the House of Lords, arrived at the Royal Courts of Justice at twenty minutes to two o'clock, and marched in procession up the Central Hall, which was unusually crowded, in the following order:—The Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, Lords Justice Cotton, Lindley, Bowen, Fry, Lopes, Mr. Justice Denman, Baron Pollock, Baron Huddleston, Justices Mauley, Mathew, Chitty, Butt, Grantham, Sterling, Kekewich, and Charles. Following them came the Solicitor-general and a large number of Queen's counsel, but the Attorney-general was absent, probably in consequence of the early sitting of the Special Commission Court. Only two courts were constituted in the Queen's Bench Division—one, consisting of Justices Field and Manisty, to hear motions for new trials; and the other, of Baron Huddleston and Mr. Justice Mathew, to hear ex parte motions generally and opposed motions on the civil side.

## THE TEA PLANTER AND THE COLONEL'S WIFE.

In the Divorce Division on Thursday, the case of Clutterbuck v. Clutterbuck and Brock came on for hearing. This was a petition presented by the husband, Lieutenant-colonel Louis Augustus Clutterbuck, of the Army Service Corps, praying for a dissolution of his marriage with the respondent on the ground of her misconduct with the co-respondent during the marriage. The respondent was charged with being deemed a lunatic wandering at large and not under proper control.—Police-constable Cumber deposition that shortly after eight on Wednesday evening, while on duty in Wellington-street, his attention was attracted to the prisoner, who was behaving in a very strange manner. He had a large open clasp-knife in his hand. The blade was exposed, and part of the handle was up his sleeve. The witness went to him and asked him what was the matter. At this time he was gazing up to the sky, and he replied, "He will be down in a minute, and I will tell you what I'll do with him." He made some incoherent statement about a man.—Sir James Ingham (to the defendant): Do you wish to ask any question?—The defendant: Yes. He challenged me to fight with knives, so I went outside to meet him.—Sir James Ingham: Who is this?—The defendant: Sam Weller.—Inspector Miles said that when the defendant was taken to the Nutford Hall, and after it dispersed several of those who had been at the meeting adjourned to a public-house opposite. In the bar parlour there were several young fellows playing at dominoes. The bakers commenced to sing songs. Soon after one of the domino players started up, and, saying he had had enough of this, started to leave the house. Some of the bakers seized hold of him and insisted that he should sing a song. His coat was torn in the encounter. He walked out of the house, but immediately returned and asked who it was who tore the sleeve from his coat. One of the bakers asserted something like, "What, suppose it was me; what would you do?" On this the person whose coat had been torn rushed on him, and immediately left the house. He has not, so it is stated, been seen since. Immediately after blood was observed to be streaming from the neck of the man whom he had seized, and it was found that he had been dangerously wounded. The injured man was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, where he lingered until Tuesday night, at eleven o'clock, when he died.

## ATTEMPTED MURDER AT STEPNEY.

At the Thames Police Court on Thursday, Cornelius Sexton, 39, was charged on remand with attempting to murder Maria Haywood, of Exmouth-street, Stepney.—The evidence of the prosecutrix was to the effect that on Wednesday week she had been drinking with the prisoner, who was her cousin. They went to a house at Stepney Green, when she felt the accused cutting her throat.—In answer to Mr. Sims, the prosecutrix said the prisoner was her cousin by marriage. A week before the attack on her she was in a public-house with the prisoner. They then had a few words, but she could not remember what the words were about. On that occasion the prisoner bit her nose. That happened in the Greenland Fishery, Redman's-road. Her nose bled. On Wednesday week she had two or three glasses of beer with the prisoner. After leaving the house she went drinking about in different public-houses with the prisoner. They afterwards went to Mrs. Maynard's room. Witness was a great deal the worse for drink, and the prisoner was in the same condition. When Mrs. Maynard went out to get some more beer, the prisoner said, "You are a drunkard, and ought to be ashamed of yourself." Witness replied it was nothing to do with him if she was. They then got to high words, when the accused hit her with his fist in the back. They then had a tussle, and the prisoner picked up a table-knife and flourished it about. She then felt something in her throat, and that was all she knew. Witness put up her hands to protect her throat. She also received a blow under the chin from prisoner's fist, and one on the head when she tried to protect her throat from the knife. After the prisoner dealt the blows he went away. Her husband was not aware that she was in the habit of meeting the prisoner, and had forbidden her to meet him.—Medical and other evidence having been given, Mr. Saunders committed the prisoner for trial.

## A VERY QUEER STORY.

James Crick, 25, lighterman, was charged at the Thames Police Court, on Thursday, with attempting to commit a criminal assault on Elizabeth Warburton, of 45, Blakeler-street, Commercial-road.—Prosecutrix said she was a married woman, living apart from her husband. Between seven and eight the previous evening she met the prisoner in Bermondsey, and he spoke to her. He afterwards said he would row her across the river with his mother. Crick rowed witness and an elderly woman across the river, when the latter got out of the boat. Witness was foolish enough to stop in the boat, and Crick then rowed her to a barge. She went on board the barge with him. He got her into the cabin, forced her on to the ground, and tried to assault her. She resisted, when the prisoner got on her chest and said he would settle her. There were some dogs in the cabin, and Crick set them on her. One of the dogs bit her on the ear. The prisoner tore all her clothing off her. She screamed, when the police came to her assistance. Prisoner then jumped into his boat and rowed away. She was perfectly nude through the prisoner tearing her things off her.—By the Prisoner: She did not go on to the barge with another man. Witness had something to drink at the time.—Mr. Saunders remanded the prisoner, and accepted his own recognisance to appear in a week.

Different forms of violence caused fifty-seven deaths in London last week. Of these ten were cases of suicide and three of murder or manslaughter, while the remaining forty-four were attributed to accident or negligence.

## IMPORTANT LIBEL CASE.

In the Queen's Bench Division on Friday, the case of Hopley v. Williams and others came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Charles and a common jury. It was an action for libel brought by Mary Ann Hopley against the proprietors of two Worcester newspapers. The same plaintiff brought similar actions against a number of other journals at Worcester, Nottingham, Liverpool, and York, and the whole were consolidated for the purpose of trial. The plaintiff complained that she had been represented as a forger. The defendant pleaded privilege. Mr. Henry Kisch and Mr. C. Salter were counsel for the plaintiff; and Mr. Mattinson was for the defence.—Mr. Kisch, in opening the plaintiff's case, said his client, now 30 years of age, was, in her earlier years, engaged in a millinery establishment at the West-end, and that about twenty-nine years ago she went to America, where she made the acquaintance of Oswald (Dr.) Keating, and became, as she believed, his lawful wife. She had continued to reside with him since, with the exception of certain intervals during which he had been incarcerated. In 1882 Dr. Keating failed to report himself to the police and a circular was issued by the authorities at Scotland Yard stating that he was wanted, that he had undergone terms of imprisonment abroad, and that he was accompanied by a woman, who was known as Polly, and was a skilful forger. The libels, apparently founded on that circular, were published in 1882. The plaintiff complained that since their publication she had been unable to obtain any employment, that she had been mobbed and hooted in the streets, and that in Dublin a crowd set fire to and partially burnt down the house where she was residing. The learned counsel submitted that the Libel Act of last year, under which the defendants pleaded privilege, did not protect such libels.—The plaintiff, in her examination in chief by Mr. Salter, declared she was no more a forger than he was, and in the course of a long cross-examination by Mr. Mattinson as to the antecedents of Keating, alias Crouch, asked what that had got to do with the question of her being a forger, and whether if she married a murderer she was to be hanged for him.—The learned judge pointed out that the question as to whether the plaintiff had knowingly associated for years with a sham clergyman, a systematic swindler, was relevant to the question of damages.—Mr. Mattinson said his case was this. The information published by the defendant was contained in the *Police Circular*, which was communicated to the representative of a Worcester newspaper by a police sergeant. He contended that such a publication was privileged by the 4th section of the Newspaper Libel Act, 1888.—Mr. Justice Charles said he was against the learned counsel on that point, and that the question was one as to damages.—His lordship having summed up, the jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for 40s. each against four of the defendants, and judgment followed accordingly, these four defendants to pay costs.

## TURNEY EXHIBITION AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

The twenty-first annual exhibition of specimens of hand-turning under the